

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
WEST ASIA.....	1
Turkey.....	4
Iran.....	6
Iraq.....	8
Syria.....	10
Lebanon.....	11
Israel.....	13
Jordan.....	15
Cyprus.....	16
AFRICA.....	19
NORTHERN AFRICA.....	20
Egypt.....	21
Sudan.....	23
Ethiopia.....	24
Libya.....	25
Tunisia.....	26
Algeria.....	27
Morocco.....	28
SOUTHERN AFRICA.....	30
Republic of South Africa.....	31
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	34
Angola.....	35
Tanganyika.....	36
Uganda.....	37
Kenya.....	38
Malagasy Republic.....	39
Mauritius and Reunion.....	40
Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville).....	40
Cameroon.....	42
Nigeria.....	43
Ghana.....	44
Ivory Coast.....	46
Senegal.....	47
STATISTICAL APPENDIX.....	49 - 81

Prepared by the Africa and Middle East Branch, Regional Analysis Division
 Edmund H. Farstad, Chief
 Henrietta M. Holm, Ronald E. Kampe, Robert E. Marx
 Robert C. Moncure, Carolee Santmyer, Gerald L. Schmaedick
 Carey B. Singleton, Jr., Snider W. Skinner
 H. Charles Treakle, and Cline J. Warren

1964 Africa and West Asia

Agricultural Situation

West Asia



Agricultural production in West Asia rose 5 percent above the previous year's level in 1963, was 11 percent above the 1958-62 average and 37 percent above the 1952-54 average. For the area as a whole, however, per capita farm production has not made rapid gains and is only 5 percent over the 1952-54 base period (table 1).

Some parts of most countries of West Asia had unseasonable weather, floods, and drought during the planting or growing season for the 1963 harvests. Jordan suffered the most severe drought of the century. Rust and weather damage to the wheat crop sharply reduced otherwise favorable farm production in Syria. Drought, then floods, lowered agricultural output in Iraq.

In contrast, Turkey--the source of roughly half of West Asia's farm production--enjoyed generally better weather for agriculture than had prevailed for some time. Iran contributes a fifth of regional agricultural output; good crops in northeastern and central sections of the country appear to have overbalanced losses in the southwestern provinces. In three smaller countries of the region--Israel, Lebanon, and Cyprus--total agricultural output was better than the average of recent years.

Of the principal crops grown in West Asia only one--grapes--declined in output from 1962 to 1963 (table 3). Harvests of all main crops except tobacco increased over the average

of the years 1958-60, a period characterized by drought conditions over much of the region. Wheat production rose 3 percent over 1962 and 16 percent over 1958-60; barley, which is second in importance of West Asia's grain crops, increased slightly over 1962's relatively high production and was 22 percent above yields in the 3-year average period. Corn and rice harvests exceed those of any recent year. Pulse production has risen steadily since 1958.

The grape crop in Turkey remained stable in 1963 but regional output was depressed by adverse weather and occurrences of mildew in some other sections of West Asia. Supplies of citrus fruits continue an uptrend, largely as a result

WEST ASIA: Rising Farm Production Increases Per Capita Output

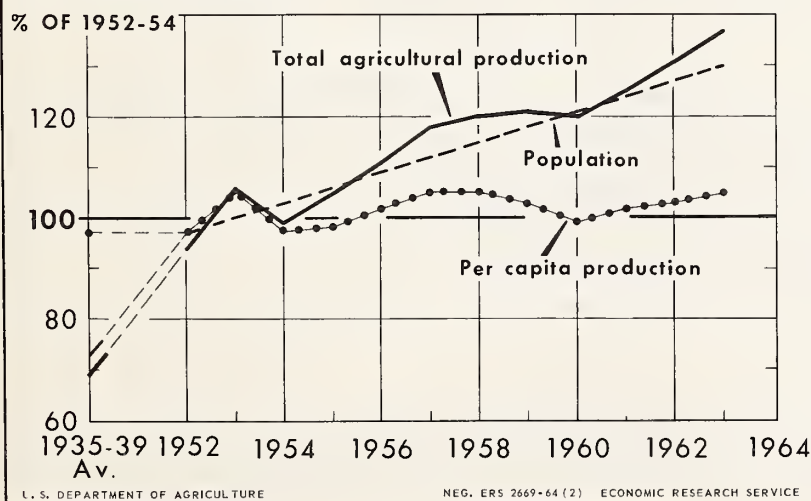


Figure 1

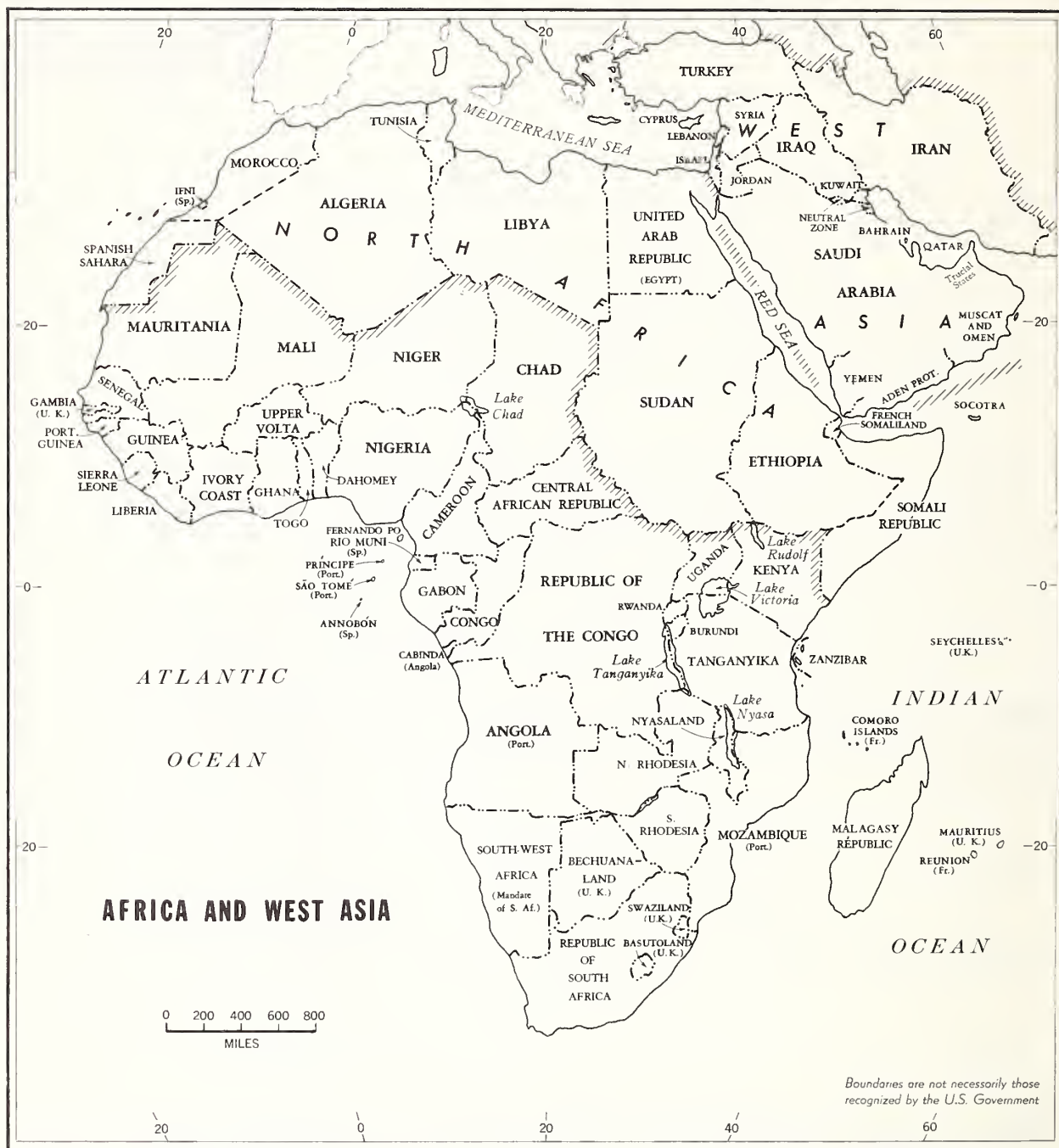


Table 1.--West Asia: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by countries, average 1935-39, annual 1958-63

(1952-54 = 100)							
Country	Total						
	Average : 1935-39	1958 ^{1/}	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}	1961 ^{1/}	1962 ^{1/}	1963 ^{2/}
Cyprus	70	106	121	99	117	118	134
Iran	84	125	127	116	132	131	141
Iraq	60	125	113	115	123	133	115
Israel	70	170	193	191	212	234	236
Jordan	40	64	71	60	104	87	59
Lebanon	79	100	101	96	121	130	134
Syria	56	109	92	92	112	159	143
Turkey	66	117	120	123	121	124	135
Total	69	120	121	120	125	131	137
Country	Per Capita						
	Average : 1935-39	1958 ^{1/}	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}	1961 ^{1/}	1962 ^{1/}	1963 ^{2/}
Cyprus	96	96	108	88	103	103	116
Iran	112	111	110	98	109	106	112
Iraq	97	110	97	96	100	106	89
Israel	115	140	154	149	161	168	163
Jordan	63	56	61	50	84	68	45
Lebanon	116	89	88	81	101	106	106
Syria	85	91	74	71	84	115	100
Turkey	90	102	102	101	97	96	101
Total	97	105	103	99	102	103	105

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary

of new groves coming into bearing. Date production, largely centered in Iraq and Iran, is estimated to have exceeded the 1962 level by about 4 percent. Regional production of cotton and cottonseed increased moderately over 1962. Tobacco production, although 3 percent less than the 1958-60 average, showed an increase in 1963 of nearly 40 percent above a year earlier.

Livestock numbers in West Asia were sharply reduced during the drought years between 1958 and 1961 by slaughter or export of animals for which adequate grazing and water could not be supplied. The 1963 increase in livestock production reflected greater yields per head, resulting from better feeding conditions, as well as some limited improvements in stock management. Compared to the 1958-60 average, milk production in 1963 rose 7 percent; output of wool increased by 9 percent; and meat by 16 percent (table 4). Regional production of eggs was 5 percent greater than during the base period; the decline of 4 percent in production below 1962 was almost entirely due to curtailment of egg production in Israel.

In 1961, the last period for which complete trade statistics are available for all countries of the area, exports of tobacco, cotton, nuts, and fresh or dried fruits made up four-fifths of the value of West Asia's agricultural exports (table 5). Good yields of the major export products in 1963 indicate a small increase in volume of farm exports for 1964.

West Asia's farm imports in 1961 were valued at \$467 million. Grains and flour made up 46 percent of this total by value; fats, oils, and oilseeds were 10 percent; sugar 17 percent; and tea 10 percent (table 6). The increased output of cereals in 1963 is expected to reduce the area's deficit in grains only slightly for 1964, while the shortfall in fats and oils and oilseeds is expected to remain at a relatively high level.

U. S. exports of farm products to West Asia in 1962 totaled \$224 million, up from \$203 million the previous year (table 7). Wheat and wheat flour in 1962 made up 58 percent of the value of all U. S. farm exports to the area; other grains and preparations accounted for 13 percent; and fats, oils, and oilseeds 21 percent. The greater part of U. S. farm exports to West Asia move under Government programs.

U. S. imports of West Asian farm products were valued at close to \$94 million in 1962 (table 8). Tobacco--largely Turkish Oriental types--fruits, nuts, wool, and hair comprised more than 78 percent of the imports.

Regional per capita food consumption in West Asia is estimated at some 2,400 calories daily, which is close to minimum standards of quantity. Total intake of food varies between individual countries with Cyprus, Israel, Lebanon, and Turkey above the average for West Asia and Jordan, Iran, Iraq, and Syria below. From the standpoint of quality, the share of grains in the regional diet is undesirably high, averaging over half of the national energy supply in all West Asian countries except Israel. Native fruits and vegetables in season are liberally consumed. But consumption of other protective foods is low, by western standards, in most of the countries.

On balance, the greater part of West Asia's food supply is produced locally. But apart from the shortages caused by the pattern of recurrent drought which periodically depresses agricultural production in West Asia, the share of imports in the food supply is rising as population growth continues to outstrip gains in production since 1958.

The pace of advance has been slow in West Asia's efforts to gear domestic output to consumption needs through improved farm technologies. Acreages under irrigation are being extended; mechanization of farms, use of selected seed, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides are on the increase; some consolidation of fragmented farms and redistribution of unprofitably managed land has recently taken place. But the limited gains arising from these reforms cannot be favorably compared to the rate of gain realized by extension of cultivated area after the advent of broad-scale mechanization in West Asia shortly after the close of World War II.

The vital necessity for improved agricultural production is recognized throughout West Asia. Since the area of unused cultivable land is small, improvement must come almost totally through increased farming proficiency. Capital investment in agriculture is rising, almost wholly as a result of long-range government plans for economic development, largely centered in the rural sector. However, most of the separate country programs for agricultural development are in, or are just emerging from, the blueprint stage. The majority are in some degree based on financial and technical assistance from outside of the region.

TURKEY

Agriculture directly supports two-thirds of Turkey's 30 million people but brings in only 35 percent of the gross national product. Per capita income from agricultural occupations is less than \$65 a year--about one-third that of workers in nonagricultural sectors of the economy. Farm exports make up four-fifths, or more, of the value of Turkish exports. But the excess of total imports over total exports averaged more than \$200 million in 1961 and 1962.

Per capita agricultural production exceeded population growth in 1963 by 6 percent as total farm production increased nearly 9 percent over 1962. These gains were made principally by greatly increased yields of most grains, good harvests of other major crops, and improvement of livestock products over the levels of recent years.

Food consumption in Turkey averages about 2,600 calories per capita, third highest in West Asia after Israel and Cyprus. Grains and pulses make up over 70 percent of the caloric value of the food supply. Considerable amounts of fresh fruits and vegetables are consumed, but allowances of animal products and sugar are below the regional average.

Crop Production

Largely due to very favorable weather conditions throughout the planting and growing seasons, total grain production in 1963 amounted to 14.5 million tons--about 15 percent above 1962. The area sown to grains in 1963 increased by less than 2 percent, mainly in wheat and rye. Output of wheat, which occupies three-fifths of the area in grains, is estimated at nearly 8 million tons, compared with the 1958-62 average of 6.5 million tons and the 6.8 million in 1962.

Production of potatoes was 1.5 million tons, compared with 1.4 million in 1962. The pulse crop of 400,000 tons was up 8 percent over 1962. Output of oilseeds for 1963 was forecast at over 1 million tons, an increase of more than 10 percent from the previous season. Supplies of citrus and deciduous fruits in 1963 were roughly equal to those of a year earlier. In contrast, the 3 million tons of grapes produced in 1963 represented less than 90 percent of the 1962 crop; output of raisins totaled only about 60,000 tons--30 percent below the previous year. Production of nuts was an estimated 188,000 tons--1,000 tons higher than in 1962, with a 10 percent increase in walnuts overbalancing decreases in filberts and almonds.

Sugar beet acreage increased 7 percent in 1963 and sugar production, at 425,000 tons, was 9 percent above 1962. Output of tobacco was an estimated 130,000 tons, an increase of 58 percent over the low 1962 level but only about 3 percent above the 1958-62 average. Despite a 5 percent reduction in area planted, 1963 cotton production equaled 1962's crop, 235,000 tons, due to improved yield per acre.

Livestock Production

Total livestock numbers at the end of 1962 had declined 1.2 million head from 1961 due to drought conditions in 1961 which accelerated both slaughter and export of live animals. However, better than average rainfall during the winter and spring of 1963 prompted some improvement in livestock production.

Milk production, estimated at 2.9 million tons, was 5 percent over 1962 and equal to the 1958-62 average. Production of meat, at 388,000 tons, was slightly greater than in 1962. Output of eggs remained stable. The wool clip, forecast at 42,000 tons, greasy basis, increased 5 percent from 1962, largely because of improved yield per head.

Agricultural Inputs

The low number of tractors used in Turkey limits farm productivity. However, the small size of the majority of Turkish farms--60 percent are under 12 acres--prohibits impressive increases in farm output by use of additional farm machinery alone. In 1962 there were 43,800 farm tractors--of over 90 makes and numerous models. Only one-fifth of these were under 5 years old; more than 30 percent had been in use more than 10 years. The area cultivated by tractors in 1962 is estimated at 8 million acres. In the same year around 2.5 million pairs of draft animals cultivated some 48 million acres^{1/}.

^{1/} Area counted as many times as sown; total land sown in 1962 was 37.3 million acres.

There has been some increase in numbers of other farm machinery and equipment. Between 1956 and 1961, spike-tooth harrows and one and two row walking cultivators doubled in numbers. Horsedrawn grain drills increased from 18,000 to 26,000 and tractor-drawn grain drills increased from 7,800 to 8,700. During the same period the number of fanning mills increased from 21,000 to 33,000; sprayers from 19,000 to 29,000; and motor pumps from 11,000 to 25,000.

Manure is burned for fuel in Turkey and use of chemical fertilizer is not widespread. Consumption of chemical fertilizers of all kinds in 1961 totaled just over 37,000 metric tons--about 2 pounds per acre of the total area sown.

Foreign Trade

Three commodities--tobacco, cotton, and filberts--made up more than half of the value of total trade in 1962 (\$381 million). Other farm exports are fresh and dried fruits, nuts other than filberts, sugar, livestock and livestock products.

Roughly a fifth of all agricultural exports by value go to countries of Eastern Europe. But West European countries have traditionally provided markets for about half of Turkey's farm export trade, a situation which led Turkey to press for its present alliance with the European Economic Community under which trade concessions are gradually to be granted on export items and economic aid is to be provided; it is anticipated that full membership in EEC will ultimately be available to Turkey.

Nonagricultural products characteristically make up the bulk--up to 90 percent--of Turkey's import trade. In the last few years, however, farm imports have increased to offset shortages, mainly of grains and fats and oils.

Since 1954 the United States has supplied the greater part of Turkish agricultural imports, mainly under the P. L. 480 program; cash dollar sales are relatively low. U. S. agricultural exports to Turkey in 1962 were \$81 million of which approximately \$60 million was wheat. U. S. farm imports from Turkey, principally leaf tobacco and nuts, have recently averaged some \$60 million a year. In 1962 they were almost \$64 million, \$46 million of which was tobacco. The next largest import was sugar, valued at about \$6 million.

IRAN

Iran is the second largest country of West Asia and is about one-fifth the size of the United States. It has a population of some 22,000,000, which is predominantly Muslim, largely rural, and growing at an annual rate of about 2.5 percent. Iran has some 49,000 rural villages the inhabitants of which are engaged in agriculture. Until the recent land reform program, which is still in progress, most of the farmers did not own any land and were sharecroppers, many for absentee landlords.

Agriculture accounts for about 27 percent of the gross national product. Animal products and grains normally are the leading agricultural items and account for about two-thirds of the total agricultural production; fruit supplies about 20 percent, and cash crops, predominantly cotton, about 10 percent.

Until recent years Iran has been relatively self-sufficient--importing only a few items. The daily per capita food consumption is estimated at approximately 2,100 calories, over 60 percent of which is supplied by grains. Considerable amounts of fruits and vegetables are used when in season. The average per capita intake of livestock products in Iran is low.

An extensive development project has been undertaken in the Khuzistan region of south-west Iran. The key feature--a multipurpose high dam on the Dez River--was completed for dedication in March 1963. This dam, together with water storage dams on five other rivers, is expected to bring an additional 4,000 square miles of land under irrigation and provide flood control, low-price electric power, and a number of related economic benefits.

Crop Production

Less than 12 percent (about 44.8 million acres) of the total area of Iran can be considered cropland and not more than a third of this is in crops in any one year; the remainder is normally left in fallow. Of the land that is cultivated, about 62 percent is dry farmed. Only about 38 percent of the wheat and barley is irrigated. Together they account for 73 percent of the irrigated land. Over half the cotton and most of the sugar beets are irrigated.

Iranian agricultural production in 1963 was estimated at 7.6 percent above the 1962 level. The improvement is largely due to more favorable weather. Generally, agriculture fared well in 1963 in all but the southern provinces of Khuzistan and Fars, where drought conditions continued. Output of grains, especially rice, cotton, dried fruits (except apricots), vegetables, and melons increased significantly over 1962. Apricot and nut production dropped because of frost damage.

Livestock Production

No significant change from 1962 was registered in overall livestock numbers. Tribal herds in the southern province, which are dependent on range for forage, have continued to suffer because of the extended dry weather. More favorable conditions in the northern provinces provided compensating factors so that total production of milk, wool, and eggs advanced modestly in 1963.

Recent estimates of 1963 livestock numbers are: sheep, 22,400,000; goats, 13,262,000; cattle, 4,600,000; donkeys, 1,510,000; horses, 424,000; camels, 250,000; buffaloes, 205,000; mules, 130,000; hogs, 31,000; and all poultry, 29,000,000.

Agricultural Inputs

The 1960 census of agriculture reported that about 74.9 percent of the farmers use animal power, 5.9 percent use animal and mechanical, 15.4 percent use only human labor and 3.8 percent use only mechanical power. Of the farms using tractors only about 3 percent use their own equipment; others use custom tractor service.

There is a growing demand for insecticides and chemicals to treat animals and plants; but usage is still at modest levels. The use of fertilizers has been slowly increasing in the last decade and about 13,400 metric tons were reported to have been used in 1961, of which about 57 percent was nitrogenous fertilizer.

Foreign Trade

Iran's export pattern is dominated by petroleum (85 percent). Excluding petroleum, 58 percent of all remaining 1961/62 exports were agricultural. Raw cotton, valued at \$31.9 million, topped the export list almost equaling all other agricultural exports in value. The United Kingdom, Iran's leading cotton customer, took about 27 percent. The USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Poland bought 17, 13, and 11 percent, respectively.

Other agricultural exports in order of importance were raisins, hides and skins, wool, almonds, pistachios, apricots, dates, edible seeds, vegetables, animal products, pulses, oilseeds, oilcake, and grapes. No significant change in the commodity export pattern is foreseen resulting from 1963 production.

The United States ranked fourth in takings of Iranian products in the 1961/62 trade year. The U.S. share, which consisted mainly of pistachios, hides and skins, and hair, was exceeded by purchases of West Germany, 15 percent; the USSR, 13 percent; and the United Kingdom, 11.5 percent.

To facilitate trade in items sold to countries in the European Economic Community, Iran negotiated an agreement with the EEC that became effective December 1, 1963. This is the first such agreement to be approved by the Community and is of a purely commercial nature since it embodies no concept of a customs union or technical assistance. The agreement provides mainly for temporary reductions of the common external tariff and tariff quotas for important Iranian exports such as carpets, dried grapes, apricots, and caviar.

In the 1961/62 Iranian trade year, sugar and tea remained the leading imports but wheat moved into third position. Total agricultural imports were valued at \$85 million. Iran purchased significant amounts of wheat and flour under Public Law 480 programs in the last 2 years.

U. S. agricultural exports to Iran in 1962 amounted to \$27.8 million, predominantly wheat and vegetable oils. In the same year, the United States imported \$15.0 million in agricultural products from Iran, largely sheep and goat skins; pistachio nuts were valued at \$2.7 million.

IRAQ

Iraq is unique in West Asia since it is relatively rich in both oil and water. However, despite its wealth of oil, Iraq is basically an agricultural country. Water to grow food is its most important natural resource. The 1963 population is estimated at about 7.4 million; it has been increasing at an annual rate of 2.5 percent. About 80 percent of the population derives a living from agriculture, which contributes about one-fourth of the gross national product.

In good crop years Iraq is virtually self-sufficient in food. In 1963 a 13.5 percent drop in total agricultural production and a 16 percent decline in per capita production necessitated substantial food imports. Late spring rains and floods throughout much of the country's grain-producing areas were disastrous, especially in the north. In addition, the Kurdish uprising and internal disturbances disrupted agriculture in parts of the country.

The level of food consumption in Iraq is not high; in the poorer crop years it is estimated that the average daily per capita intake is about 2,200 calories, while in good crop years an additional 200 or 300 calories are consumed. Grains furnish well over half the calories, sugar almost 15 percent, followed by animal products, fats and oils, and fruit as the more important foods.

Crop Production

Only about 17 percent of Iraq's 171,599 square miles is cultivable and about half of this farmland lies fallow in any one crop year. Since rainfall is limited in many areas, about half of the cropland is irrigated, as has been the practice since antiquity. Water for irrigation is readily available from the two great rivers, but they have always held the threat of spring floods that modern dams and barrages have not entirely eliminated.

Wheat production dropped 45 percent from 1962's excellent crop of over 1 million metric tons. Barley was affected by the same factors as wheat but less barley was planted. This sharply limits the exportable supplies of barley. Cotton production reversed earlier forecasts with a disappointing yield. On the other hand, an early estimate of the rice harvest, which began in November, suggests a bumper crop that could exceed domestic requirements. Production of dates, Iraq's most important export after oil, is reported at 310,000 metric tons in 1963, 15,000 tons of which have been purchased by U. S. firms. This is not considered a bumper crop, but dates produced in the Basra area are considered to be of higher quality than usual.

Livestock Production

Iraq has about 15 million head of livestock and some 3.5 million chickens and other poultry. These numbers make livestock a major source of agricultural wealth, ranking along with dates and grains. Livestock products contribute between 15 and 20 percent of the calories of the average individual's daily diet besides providing raw material for nonfood purposes and items for export.

Production estimates for 1963 are: Milk, 1.25 million metric tons; meat, 100,000 metric tons; wool (greasy basis), 10,000 metric tons.

Agricultural Inputs

Irrigation by diversion of river water is vitally important to Iraq. Four dams and barrages were completed between 1956 and late 1961 to increase land under irrigation.

Use of machinery is increasing in Iraq; a number of tractor stations have been established. The country has between 4,000 and 5,000 tractors and lesser numbers of plows, harrows, cultivators, and combines. Much of this machinery is less than 10 years old.

Imports of fertilizers during 1959 to 1961 averaged only 4,400 metric tons annually. The poor cotton crop in 1963 was blamed largely on insufficient use of insecticides.

International Trade

Agricultural exports consist mostly of dates, wool, barley, and hides and skins. They regularly account for over four-fifths of all Iraqi exports--excluding petroleum--but under 3 percent including petroleum. In 1961, the latest available figures showed the United States ranked fourth and took \$1.6 million or 7.3 percent of all agricultural exports. India and Russia both shared over 9 percent of all agricultural exports and acquired large quantities of dates, Iraq's leading agricultural export.

Iraq's agricultural imports in 1961 amounted to \$106.4 million or 26 percent of all imports. Grains, tea, and sugar were the leaders. Import requirements in 1962 dropped considerably because of the excellent 1962 harvests. However, they rose again in 1963 following the poorer wheat, barley, and vegetable crops. This increased need will carry over into 1964. Since the February 1963 coup d'etat, Iraq has been encouraging more trade with western nations than was being carried on during the Kassem rule.

U. S. agricultural exports to Iraq in 1962 amounted to \$3.3 million, predominantly rice and tallow. In the same year the United States imported \$6.4 million in agricultural production from Iraq, largely wool and dates.

SYRIA

More than half of Syria's 5 million people live in rural areas. And agriculture provides 50 percent of the country's national income and 85 percent of the value of exports. Although grains predominate in the cropped area, cotton has become an increasingly lucrative source of export income. Animal husbandry, mainly nomadic, contributes about 30 percent of the farm wealth.

There was a 10 percent decline in Syria's total agricultural production and a 13 percent drop in per capita production in 1963. These losses resulted mainly from reduction of the wheat harvest considerably below the high yield in 1962.

Daily per capita consumption of food is estimated at between 2,200 and 2,300 calories, some 60 percent of which is from grains. Consumption of fruits and vegetables in season is relatively liberal. But intake of meat and fats is not high. Less sugar and dairy products are consumed in Syria than in most other countries of West Asia.

Crop Production

Except for wheat, which was severely damaged by unfavorable weather and rust, crop production gives evidence of another prosperous year for Syria. The wheat yield declined from about 1.2 million tons in 1962 to 800,000 tons in 1963; nevertheless, 1963's crop was roughly 200,000 tons greater than the average for the 1958-62 period, which included 4 successive drought years. Production of barley, second to wheat in importance of grains grown in Syria, remained at the 1962 level and was more than double the average of 1958-62.

The cotton crop, which normally accounts for the greatest share of the value of agricultural exports, equaled 1962's output of 150,000 tons. With the exception of tobacco--severely hit by mildew again in 1963--production of other crop earners of foreign exchange showed gains in 1963: olives, from 65,000 tons in 1962 to 68,000 tons; sugar beets, from 81,000 to 90,000 tons; cottonseed, from 253,800 tons to 254,000. Grape production was down 5 percent from the 210,000 tons in 1962, but yields of other fruits, pulses and vegetables were close to or in excess of 1962 harvests.

Livestock Production

In 1963 the livestock industry continued 1962's rise above the low production of the 4 previous drought years. In addition to more favorable weather conditions, gains accrued from more effective control of animal disease, additional sanitary shelters, stock water reservoirs and feed reserves in the grazing areas, and increased bank credits.

Indications of improvement in herd productivity in 1963 were found in a buildup of milk yield from 145,000 tons in 1962 to 160,000 tons and a 50 percent increase in wool production, with the 1963 clip amounting to 12,000 tons, greasy basis.

Agricultural Inputs

In the last 10 years much attention has been given to farm mechanization in Syria. According to Syrian statistics, however, most of the larger farm machinery in use, such as tractors and combines, was brought into Syria before 1952 when mechanized farming was proving profitable on the eastern plains. Use of commercial fertilizers increased from less than 5,000 tons in 1952 to 78,000 in 1961, fertilizer carrier basis. Irrigation methods have been modernized.

Progress has been most notable in expansion of the principal crops--cotton, wheat, and barley--and is largely due to the interest of private entrepreneurs. Successive socialist governments in power since 1958 have reduced the influence of private enterprise in agricultural expansion; outflow of private capital during the last few years reportedly has created difficulties for the overall development of the Syrian farm economy.

Foreign Trade

Agricultural exports in 1962 were valued at \$105 million, or 61 percent of total exports. Cotton and grains are the key farm products offered. Between 1956 and 1962 the share of cotton in total agricultural exports averaged more than 40 percent. When available for sales abroad, wheat has made up an average of 12 percent of the value of agricultural exports and barley more than 9 percent.

The principal markets in 1962 for Syrian cotton were France, Italy, Eastern Europe, USSR, and Communist China. Italy took most of the barley exported. Live sheep, Syria's most valuable animal export, go almost entirely to neighboring Arab states, which also provide markets for beef and poultry products.

Syria imported farm goods valued at \$47 million in 1962, about 20 percent of the value of all imports. Except in the drought years, up to 90 percent of Syrian imports have been of nonagricultural items such as petroleum products, machinery, iron and steel, and other industrial necessities. In the 1960-62 period the share of agricultural imports in the gross total rose to 27 percent, largely because of the need to offset losses in domestic cereal crops. The United States became a leading supplier of grains, mainly under aid programs. Total U. S. farm exports to Syria during 1960-62 averaged nearly \$20 million a year, of which wheat, wheat flour, and barley made up over 80 percent in terms of value.

U. S. imports of agricultural commodities from Syria are small; in 1960 and 1961 they averaged about \$5 million, of which \$4 million was wool. Other U. S. agricultural imports from Syria mainly were sheep and lambskins and tobacco. The United States imported \$2.7 million in agricultural products in 1962 from Syria, mostly wool.

LEBANON

Over 55 percent of Lebanon's 1.7 million people are engaged in agriculture. The country produces modest amounts of a variety of high value crops, mainly fruits and vegetables. Most grain supplies and a number of other staple foods including sugar, coffee, tea, some dairy products, meats, and oils are regularly imported. Commodity exports in 1961 amounted to less than 40 percent of imports. But invisible items--returns from entrepot trade, international arbitrage, income from transit facilities, tourist expenditures, and remittances from Lebanese emigrants abroad--more than compensate the apparent deficit in annual trade.

Total agricultural production in 1963 increased 3 percent while per capita agricultural output held steady with the 1962 level. This was largely due to good harvests of citrus fruits, olives, vegetables, some industrial crops, and livestock products. Production of grains was only slightly below 1962's relatively high level.

Food consumption in Lebanon averages some 2,400 calories per capita daily, with wheat furnishing about half the total. But large quantities of fruits and vegetables are consumed. Fats and oils consumption is above that of neighboring Arab states; consumption of dairy and animal products is near the average for West Asia.

Crop Production

Although no single crop dominates the Lebanese farm economy, fruits characteristically lead in value of production. Adverse weather conditions during the growing season in 1963 reduced yields of all deciduous fruits and grapes below the 1962 harvests. But production of citrus fruits increased and reached a level of nearly 25 percent above the 1958-62 average. Supplies of water were ample in 1963 and weather was generally favorable for crops of olives, pulses, vegetables, tobacco, and sugar beets. Pest damage, prolonged dry spells in some sections of the country, and floods in other areas reduced wheat production from 50,000 tons in 1962 to 45,000 tons in 1963--still, however, more than a third larger than the average of the 5 previous years. Output of barley, corn, and sorghum remained close to the 1962 production.

Livestock Production

Livestock products make up nearly a fifth of the value of Lebanese agricultural production. In 1963 pasturage and water supplies were adequate. Kid and lamb crops were good. Domestic production of milk, at 85,000 tons, reflected increases of about 5 percent above the 1962 output and more than 27 percent above the 1958-62 average. Carcass weight of livestock slaughtered in 1963 was higher than usual. Egg production continued an uptrend responding to efforts to expand production to meet competition from abroad.

Agricultural Inputs

Substantial progress has been made in mechanized farming during the last dozen years, largely as a result of technical assistance programs. Modern techniques are now used to a considerable extent in production of horticultural crops. Most Lebanese farmers, however, employ primitive methods of cultivation, using ox-drawn steel-pointed plows, hand sickles, threshing sleds, and other simple tools and equipment.

Organic fertilizers have long been used in Lebanon, particularly in the culture of fruits and vegetables. Lebanon has a superphosphate plant of 50,000 tons capacity, but imports large amounts of inorganic (as well as organic) fertilizers. Use of pesticides has expanded in the last few years; imports increased from less than 2,000 tons in 1957 to nearly 9,000 tons in 1961.

Foreign Trade

In 1960 and 1961, farm exports averaged less than a quarter of total exports. This decrease from a normal share of agricultural exports at about 45 percent was mainly due to drought-depressed production. Imports of farm goods made up 16 percent of total imports in 1960 and 1961, compared with 18 percent in the 3 previous years.

Exports of imported products--wool and hides and skins--are substantial in most years although shipments of fresh fruits, vegetables, and tobacco surpass these in value. Exports of fresh fruits and vegetables mainly go to Arab states although Lebanese citrus is marketed in both Western and Eastern Europe. In 1961 the United States was the leading customer for Lebanese tobacco and wool; USSR and Italy were leading markets for hides and skins.

U. S. agricultural exports to Lebanon in 1962 amounted to \$6.3 million, one-half of which was wheat flour. In the same year the United States imported \$3.6 million in agricultural products from Lebanon; \$1.6 million of this was wool and \$1.1 million was tobacco.

ISRAEL

Israel's population has increased 45 percent in the last 10 years to nearly 2.4 million by mid-1963. Agriculture employs less than one-fifth of the entire labor force and contributes only about 12 percent of Israel's national income. Farm production rose fivefold in the first dozen years of statehood. Now, employment, marketing possibilities and unused natural resources do not indicate a comparable increase in the future. Nevertheless, the level of agricultural productivity in Israel remains high as a result of proficient agricultural techniques.

In the year ended September 30, 1963, the value of farm production reached \$370 million, or about 16 percent above 1962. A 10 percent rise in farm prices added to the expansion of farm production and brought an increase of 17 percent over 1962 in farm income. Two-thirds of this increase accrued from the citrus industry.

The modest increase of 1 percent in the 1963 agricultural production and the 3 percent decrease in per capita output is largely due to (1) drought-induced short crops of grains, (2) a cutback in the area devoted to cotton, (3) curtailment of egg production below the limits required by the marketing restrictions imposed to reduce supply and minimize unprofitable exports; and (4) failure of milk production to reach projected levels. The total area under cultivation decreased slightly from the 990,000 acres in 1962, largely due to drought conditions. Also, there was no reported increase in the cropland under irrigation.

Food consumption in Israel is high in quantity and quality, averaging over 2,700 calories per capita daily with less than half of the total deriving from grains and starches--a low percentage for West Asia. Liberal use of the protective foods is part of Israel's policy for providing for its people a western-type national diet. The country is normally self-sufficient in, or produces excess quantities of, fruits and vegetables, poultry, eggs, milk, hard cheese, and vegetable oils. But supplies of vegetable oils depend mainly on imports of oilseeds. And about half of the feedgrains for dairy cows and poultry must be imported.

Crop Production

Because of the drought in southern Israel and the Beisan Valley, grain acreage declined by about 5 percent to 304,000 acres in 1963 and harvests of wheat and barley together amounted to 95,000 tons, nearly 15 percent below 1962. The sorghum crop remained substantially unchanged from 1962 when 43,000 tons were harvested.

Higher yields in citrus groves nearing maturity, together with increased bearing of the older groves--many of which are subject to a 2-year cycle of fruit and vegetative growth--brought about a rise of 14 percent, or from 580,000 to 664,000 tons, in the 1963 crop of oranges, Israel's major cash crop. Production of fresh vegetables other than potatoes increased by more than 10 percent, to 315,000 tons, and efforts to extend the vegetable season (and consequently vegetable exports) by planting under plastic in winter were continued. On a constant acreage, banana yields increased to 55,000 tons, 11 percent greater than a year earlier; crops of apples and pears also were more abundant in 1963. In contrast, production of other deciduous fruits and grapes declined in 1963 as a result of the warm winter and relatively cold and rainy spring.

Livestock Production

Reduced egg production, from 72,000 tons in 1962 to 63,000 tons in 1963, carried with it a small (less than 1 percent) drop in production of poultry meat--the first reduction since 1957. Government encouragement of the slaughter of milk cows at the beginning of the year, in order to arrest threatened overexpansion of milk production, led to a 20 percent increase in supplies of local beef. However, since some milk producers

failed to fully utilize production allocations and other farmers--mainly in the newer settlements--did not attain the production quotas allocated to them, total milk production of 373,000 tons was only slightly greater than in 1962 and was less than that projected by the Government. For the first time since 1958, some imports of butter will be required to fill domestic needs.

Agricultural Inputs

Water is the determining factor in Israeli agriculture, and agriculture has always received the largest share of available supplies. Of the 1,275 million cubic meters of water available for use in 1962, 1,025 million were allocated for farming purposes. Nearly 65 percent of the total \$55 million Government budget for agriculture for the year that began April 1963 was allocated to the Jordan River irrigation project, which is ultimately expected to provide an additional 300 million cubic meters of irrigation water. The increased appropriation, about 15 percent greater than that of the previous year, reflects the intention of the Government of Israel to quicken the pace of work to meet its deadline for completion of the Jordan project as far as Tel Aviv.

All branches of Jewish farming are highly mechanized. The number of tractors on farms increased in the 10 years beginning 1952 from just over 3,000 to nearly 8,000. In the same period, numbers of balers in use increased by about 65 percent, and combines by 25 percent to totals of 935 and 985, respectively.

Israel produces and exports chemical fertilizers; domestic use is widespread. In 1961 an average of 42 pounds of nitrogen, 27 pounds of P_2O_5 , and 5 pounds of potash were applied per acre of cropped land. Pesticides are extensively used. Manufacture of pesticides, selection of imports, and granting of sales licenses are rigidly controlled.

Foreign Trade

Israel is a net importer of farm goods. In 1960 and 1961, the latest period for which detailed data are available, agricultural imports averaged some \$103 million, or 19 percent of the value of total imports. In these years farm exports averaged \$76 million, or 33 percent of the value of all exports.

Citrus fruits and fruit juices made up over 60 percent of the value of agricultural exports in the 1960-61 average period, and constituted two-thirds of the value of farm exports in 1962 (\$68 million). Most citrus products are marketed in the United Kingdom or in West European countries, the latter also the principal customers for the greater part of Israel's other farm exports. These are principally fruits other than citrus, edible oils, potatoes, peanuts, and eggs for hatching and table use.

Israel's main agricultural imports are wheat and feedgrains, fats and oils, oilseeds, sugar, and hides and skins. The United States has been Israel's primary source of farm products, supplying about half in terms of value in recent years, mainly under special U. S. aid programs which have permitted Israel to import without sacrificing dollar exchange. The commodities supplied to Israel under these special programs have mainly included wheat and flour, feedgrains, rice, fats and oils, dairy products, cotton, and tobacco; total shipments between 1954 and 1963 had a market value of more than \$260 million.

U. S. agricultural exports to Israel in 1962 amounted to \$58 million, predominately wheat (\$19 million), feedgrains (\$16 million), and soybeans (\$11 million). In the same year, the United States imported only \$0.9 million in agricultural products from Israel; wine, at \$0.4 million, was the largest item.

JORDAN

Four-fifths of Jordan's 1.8 million people are engaged in farming or stock-raising. But agriculture's contribution to the national income is estimated at only about 40 percent of the total. Even in years of better than average production, farm output is well below domestic requirements.

During 1963 one of the most severe droughts on record reduced Jordan's agricultural production by close to 32 percent below 1962. Per capita output dropped one-third. Almost complete absence of rainfall for the 12 months following February 1962, and scanty and scattered precipitation from February to May 1963, decimated harvests of grains and pulses and reduced yields of nearly every other crop grown. Rough grazing ranges, which make up the greater part of the total area of the country, deteriorated badly.

With an estimated average of about 2,200 to 2,300 calories per capita daily, the level of food consumption in Jordan is normally slightly below that of most other West Asian countries. Considerable quantities of fruits, vegetables, and sugar are used. But grains, principally wheat, usually furnish more than three-fifths of the energy value of the national diet. Consumption of fats and oils, dairy products, and other animal products is below the regional average.

Crop Production

Half of the cultivated area of the country (about 1.5 million acres) is devoted to dry-farmed wheat and barley. Other rainfed crops are olives, grapes, figs, pulses, corn, and sorghum. The land under irrigation, some 90,000 acres, is used primarily for vegetables, citrus, bananas and other fruits, rice, and sugarcane.

Output of wheat in 1963 fell to 54,000 tons, about 40 percent below the 1958-62 average; barley production, at 15,000 tons, was less than half the annual average of the same period. Jordan has been increasing its production of fruits and vegetables for several years. But as supplies of water for irrigation dwindled with the drought, production of tomatoes (the country's most important export crop) fell to 150,000 tons in 1963, or more than 16 percent below the average of the three previous seasons. Virtually no other major crop, irrigated or dry-farmed, attained 1962's level of production.

Livestock Production

Livestock and livestock products normally provide from one-fifth to one-fourth of the total value of agricultural production. According to Jordanian sources, the sheep population in 1961 was listed at more than 600,000 head; goats, about 550,000; cattle, 100,000; and camels, some 20,000. Production of meat and milk was estimated to average about 11,000 tons and 62,000 tons, respectively, a year during the 1959-61 period.

Livestock suffered heavily in 1963 as continued drought desiccated the country's range-land--which at best provides only mediocre grazing. By early 1963 many farmers were slaughtering their animals because of inadequate pasturage and water. Belated rains from mid-February to May helped fill stock water tanks and cisterns, but were too light to be of any benefit to the larger ranges in southern and eastern Jordan. While reliable numerical data of 1963 losses in livestock production are not available, a considerable reduction in numbers of live animals and milk output--accompanied by increased supplies of meat and hides and skins--is implied.

Agricultural Inputs

The number of tractors on Jordanian farms at the beginning of 1963 was 1,334, slightly more than twice the number in use in early 1959. Numbers of cultivators and other modern farm equipment have also increased. Demand for agricultural chemicals for treatment of

plant and animal diseases is growing. The use of inorganic fertilizers is also relatively new in Jordan and consumption is still very small. In 1962 application of chemical fertilizers of all types (mainly nitrogenous) was estimated at about 5 pounds of plant nutrients per acre of the total land under crops. But this was an increase of approximately 1 pound per acre over apparent use in 1960.

Foreign Trade

Jordan is self-sufficient in many fruits and vegetables, but regularly imports grains, flour, fats and oils, meat, coffee, tea, sugar, and tobacco to meet increasing local needs. Total exports of farm goods--mainly tomatoes and other fresh vegetables--amounted to \$6 million annually in the 1960-62 period; this was about one-sixth of the value of agricultural imports during these 3 years. Most of Jordan's farm export trade is with neighboring Arab states. Main suppliers of farm goods are the United States, Arab countries, Turkey, and Western Europe.

U. S. agricultural exports to Jordan have recently averaged close to \$11 million in value (about one-third of the value of Jordan's agricultural imports) and have principally comprised grains and flour shipped under Title II of P. L. 480. In 1962 shipments of wheat flour valued at \$7.1 million made up about 65 percent of total U. S. agricultural exports to Jordan; other commodities exported to Jordan were soybean oil, tobacco, and dairy products. U. S. imports of farm products from Jordan in 1962 amounted to about \$7,000, \$6,000 of which represented the value of sheepskins and goatskins.

CYPRUS

The rural population of Cyprus is much too large for profitable employment in agriculture, and agricultural land is virtually inexhaustible. Chronic shortage of water and extreme fragmentation of farm holdings contribute heavily to low farm income. While more than half of the employed labor force is engaged in agriculture, the agricultural sector provides only one-fourth of the gross national product.

In years of normal weather Cyprus exports more food products, by value, than are imported. But usually about 40 percent of all staple foods must be bought abroad. Principal deficiencies in local production are dairy products, meats, fats and oils, sugar, and grains. Potatoes, citrus fruits, other fruits, nuts, carob beans for fodder, and wine are major agricultural exports. National food intake is estimated to average close to 2,650 calories per capita daily. This level is surpassed in West Asia only by Israel. Grains make up roughly half of the total. However, fruits are liberally consumed and use of meat and dairy products has increased modestly in recent years.

Crop Production

Better yields of most major crops, resulting largely from more favorable weather during the growing seasons, brought about a 13 percent rise in total and per capita agricultural production in 1963. Yields of wheat totaled close to 80,000 tons, just under the 1958 high of 82,000 tons. Production of barley was estimated at about 15 percent higher than the 87,000 tons harvested in 1962. Potato production was nearly 20 percent greater than the 75,000 tons a year earlier. Output of carob beans, at 55,000 tons, was about 25 percent above the level of the last 5 years.

Production of citrus fruit, deciduous fruits, nuts, and olives remained stable during 1963. For grapes, however, the decrease from 110,000 tons in 1962 to 60,000 tons in 1963 mainly resulted from downy mildew. Cyprus usually produces less than 1,000 tons of tobacco annually; although 1963's crop was heavily infested with blue mold, damage to the crop is currently estimated at only about 10 percent of the normal average.

Livestock Production

The condition of livestock is generally satisfactory. Selling prices for all animal products are reported as advantageous to animal breeders. Production of eggs and poultry meat in 1963 maintained the uptrend of recent years.

Agricultural Inputs

Use of commercial fertilizer was on the increase during 1963. The supply position of agricultural machinery and spare parts is reported as good. However, fragmentation of farmland inhibits efficient use of machinery on a large scale.

Foreign Trade

Mainly due to persistent imbalance of exchange with the United Kingdom, Cyprus' characteristic trade deficit continued in 1962, with total exports valued at \$51 million or about 40 percent of total imports. The value of agricultural exports in 1962 exceeded farm imports by about 18 percent. Potatoes, oranges, and other fruits and nuts made up 35 percent of the value of all exports in 1962. Principal agricultural imports--wheat, fats and oils, meats, and dairy products--were valued at almost \$12 million or 9 percent of the value of all imports. Requirements of grains from abroad in 1964 should be somewhat lower than usual, as a result of better local crops. Exports of potatoes and fruits (except grapes and raisins) are expected to increase moderately in 1964 over the average of recent years.

Table 2.--Africa: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by countries, annual 1959/60 through 1963/64

(1952/53 - 1954/55 = 100)

Country and region	Total					Per capita				
	1/: 1959/60	1/: 1960/61	1/: 1961/62	1/: 1962/63	2/: 1963/64	1/: 1959/60	1/: 1960/61	1/: 1961/62	1/: 1962/63	2/: 1963/64
Northern Africa:										
Algeria	102	109	79	100	95	87	92	66	81	82
Egypt	126	128	114	139	141	110	108	94	112	111
Ethiopia	112	114	115	118	120	102	103	102	104	103
Libya	145	121	158	137	142	133	109	140	119	121
Morocco	78	84	63	87	87	65	68	49	66	64
Sudan	142	130	162	149	150	119	107	130	116	113
Tunisia	109	131	79	95	120	100	118	71	83	104
Northern Africa total	113	116	106	121	122	98	99	88	98	98
Southern Africa:										
Angola	132	149	150	163	161	123	137	136	147	142
Cameroon	122	129	132	134	137	116	122	123	124	126
Congo (Leopoldville)	125	96	86	89	92	108	81	70	71	71
Dahomey	113	118	126	118	118	97	99	102	94	91
Ghana	129	150	148	160	161	111	126	121	128	125
Guinea	130	132	133	133	136	108	106	105	102	101
Ivory Coast.	175	187	155	198	200	152	160	128	160	157
Kenya	141	139	139	150	151	118	112	109	114	111
Liberia	115	117	107	113	110	105	105	95	98	95
Malagasy Republic	122	126	134	136	140	104	105	108	107	107
Mali	99	118	115	125	126	88	103	98	104	103
Niger	160	170	171	178	180	137	142	138	140	137
Nigeria	115	124	122	127	129	102	108	104	106	106
Rhod. & Nyas., Fed. of:	136	144	159	155	180	115	119	127	121	137
Rwanda & Burundi	115	91	91	94	93	99	76	75	75	73
Senegal	133	152	141	143	158	115	128	115	113	122
Sierra Leone	102	108	109	115	117	91	94	93	97	97
South Africa, Rep. of:	115	128	138	141	--	99	108	113	114	--
Tanganyika	147	144	146	153	160	132	127	127	131	133
Togo	115	137	125	130	127	95	110	98	98	93
Uganda	121	123	123	134	138	104	103	101	107	108
Upper Volta	105	113	114	119	118	94	99	98	100	98
Southern Africa total	123	128	129	135	139	108	109	108	111	111
All Africa	119	123	120	129	132	104	105	100	106	106

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

Africa

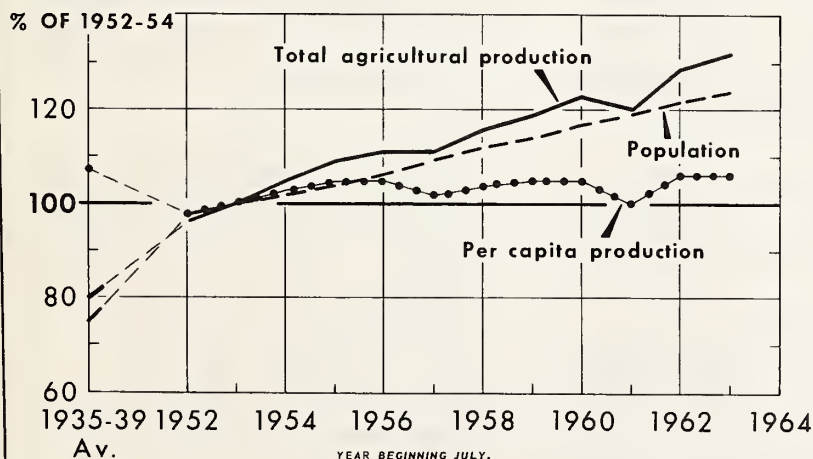


Overall agricultural production on the continent of Africa during the 1963/64 agricultural year probably will be about 2 percent greater than in the relatively good year of 1962/63. This increase, however, is not great enough to raise the level of production on a per capita basis above the 1962/63 level. By this per capita measurement, production in 1963/64 will remain the same as it was the previous year (table 2).

With improvements in statistics each year, the population figures become more reliable. It is now estimated that there were 276 million persons living in Africa and its adjacent islands in 1963. Domestic agricultural production supplied well over 90 percent of the sustenance for the entire population and provided for export quantities of cotton, cocoa, coffee, vegetable oils and oilbearing materials, wool, fruit, wine, tobacco, sugar, and corn.

Trade in agricultural products between Africa and the United States has continued to increase. The latest calendar year for which data are available is 1962. In that year exports of U. S. agricultural products to Africa were valued at \$374.5 million. This is a significant rise from the \$280.7 million exported in 1961 and the \$69.8 million in 1958. On a country basis, the United Arab Republic has been the leading recipient of U. S. farm products. It received 46 percent on a value basis of all U. S. agricultural exports to Africa in 1962. The leading commodity exported to Egypt was wheat.

ALL AFRICA: Agricultural Production at Record Level



U. S. imports of agricultural products from Africa have not gained so spectacularly but have maintained a high level, considerably exceeding the value of agricultural exports. In 1962, U. S. agricultural imports from Africa totaled \$388.5 million, up from \$382.4 million in 1961 and \$337.3 million in 1958. In 1962, such imports were led by coffee at about \$144 million and cocoa beans at \$94 million.

Figure 2

Northern Africa

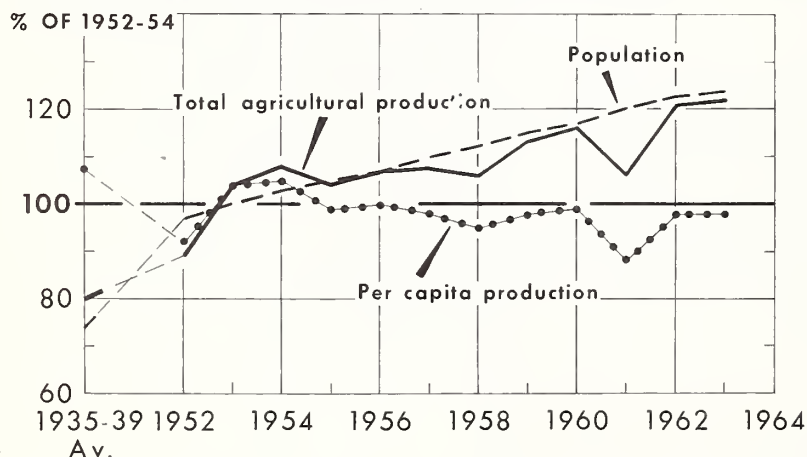


With expanded acreage planted and favorable weather, estimated agricultural production in Northern Africa for 1963 showed a modest gain over the near-record harvest of the previous year. Index numbers of production shown in table 2 reveal agricultural output for the region as a whole established a new high of 22 percent over the 1952-54 base period, and 1 percent above 1962.

Measured on the more critical basis of per capita output, agricultural production has not kept pace with population growth over the past decade. Northern Africa's population, estimated at 89.6 million for mid-1963, is growing at 2.5 to 3 percent annually; thus, when total agricultural output is considered in relation to population growth, a per capita production index of 98 is obtained. This is the same level as for 1962. Greatest discrepancies between agricultural output and population growth continue to exist in Algeria and Morocco. Following 2 years of depressed agricultural output, Tunisia's per capita production was greatly improved in 1963.

With the dual aim of meeting rapidly growing domestic needs and adding to income from farm exports, the governments of Northern Africa continue to give increasing emphasis to diversification and the expansion of total farm output. Substantial progress is being made by most countries. Only Algeria and Morocco continue to remain outstanding exceptions to this general trend.

NORTHERN AFRICA: Agricultural Production at High Level, Per Capita Steady with 1962



In relation to the 1962 season, the 1963 agricultural situation was most favorable in Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt. Little change was realized over 1962's harvest in Sudan, Ethiopia, and Morocco. A decline of 5 percent was forecast for Algeria.

On a regional basis, estimated increases in production in 1963 over 1962 occurred for grains, citrus, olive oil, and sugar. Production of the area's dates, tobacco, pulses, and vegetable crops equaled or slightly surpassed the previous year's level. On the other hand, estimates placed the 1963 cotton crop some 4 percent below the near-record crop of 1962 due to smaller acreages planted, insect

Figure 3

damage, and extremely hot humid weather. In addition, the area's grape production was about 8 percent below 1962.

Improved grazing conditions during 1963 probably resulted in increased production of animal products for the area as a whole. There were indications also of some buildup of herds and flocks as well as some improvement in quality of animals throughout much of the Northern Africa region. Even so, livestock products from domestic sources were little more than those available for 1962 on a per capita basis.

Agricultural imports into Northern Africa during 1963 were at a high level with little change in the pattern of recent years (table 11). Improved 1963 production in the area of grains other than wheat may result in some decline in total 1964 grain imports. However, net breadgrain imports are not expected to fall far below the level of 1961 (the last year of complete trade statistics), when some 2.6 million metric tons of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat equivalent were received. While oilseeds will be available for export, import demand for vegetable oils should continue to increase.

As there is relatively little textile industry in North Africa, most of the region's cotton will be available for export. The area's exports of rice, citrus, olive oil, coffee, wine, and oilseeds from the 1963 harvest are likely to surpass those of a year earlier. Since larger quantities of farm products will be available for export, the total value of agricultural exports in 1964 will exceed the \$1.1 billion in 1961 (table 10).

Exports of U. S. farm products to the 9 countries of the area rose steadily from an average of \$47.5 million annually during the 1956 through 1958 period to a high of \$281.6 million in 1962 (table 12). First in importance has been wheat and wheat flour, followed by vegetable oils, feedgrains, tallow, and tobacco. This trend is likely to continue through 1964 despite the more favorable agricultural situation in the area. The largest share of all U. S. farm exports to the area has been under Government programs and has gone to Egypt.

The United States imported agricultural products valued at \$47.2 million from countries of North Africa in 1962. Largest item was coffee from Ethiopia, valued at \$26.6 million.

EGYPT

Egypt is the most important agricultural country in Northern Africa. It has less arable land than most of the other countries but has by far the largest agricultural production. Agriculture is totally dependent upon irrigation, and as a result, yields are increasing but do not fluctuate widely from year to year. Of all Northern Africa countries, Egypt ranks first in production of grains, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. Agriculture provides a living for about 60 percent of the population, which was estimated at 27.9 million as of mid-1963. Agriculture in 1960 contributed 81 percent of the value of all exports.

Agricultural production in 1963 was about 1.5 percent higher than in the previous year. This gain, however, was not of sufficient magnitude to provide an increase in production on a per capita basis. But for the past decade as a whole, agricultural output has shown a slightly faster rate of growth than population.

A 5-year development plan was initiated in 1960. Designed to raise standards of living above the present subsistence levels, the plan depends to a considerable extent on aid from abroad. The largest single development project is the Aswan High Dam, now scheduled for completion by 1970. When it is completed, the dam may make possible the expansion of the existing irrigated land base of Egypt by as much as 500,000 acres, and may also make possible more efficient irrigation on some land presently under cultivation.

Food consumption in Egypt is estimated at close to 2,300 calories per person per day, two-thirds of which derive from grains. Much of this food is produced domestically, but substantial quantities of grain must be imported along with some livestock and livestock products, and vegetable oils, as well as products not locally produced, such as tobacco, coffee, and tea. Agricultural exports are centered almost entirely around long-staple cotton. But increasing efforts are being made to enlarge the quantities of rice, onions, citrus, and vegetables sold abroad.

Production

Total Egyptian grain production for 1963 was estimated at 8 percent above the previous year. This increase is attributed to favorable growing conditions along with a larger area sown to grain crops at the expense of cotton. Cotton acreage in 1963 was down 32,500 acres from the 1,719,570 acres the previous year. The corresponding figures for production were 2,028,000 bales in 1963 compared with 2,101,000 bales for the 1962 crop.

Along with cottonseed, other oilseed crops were forecast at slightly lower levels for 1963. Increased acreage and production was indicated for onions, the third ranking crop. Likewise, an increase was registered for sugar, citrus, and vegetables. Of increasing importance is the commercial production of flowers. Flowers are promising export crops, especially for Western Europe during the winter season.

In relation to the base period, livestock numbers and production of livestock products in Egypt show little gain from year to year and 1963 was no exception. This is mainly because of a chronic shortage of animal feed and poor grazing lands.

Agricultural Inputs

Few Egyptian farmers use modern machinery; farming practices are based principally on hand labor and the use of simple and primitive implements drawn by animals. The Government has recently announced plans to begin production of modern agricultural machinery. On the other hand, the use of commercial fertilizer is well established and one-fourth of the 160,850 metric tons of nitrogen used in 1960 was produced locally, as well as most of the 30,000 tons of P_2O_5 used in that year. Lately, several control units have been established to procure insecticides and spraying equipment and to make them available to growers. Small quantities of DDT are locally produced by a Government-owned plant. Imports of insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, and similar preparations for all purposes averaged 12,400 metric tons per year during 1958-60.

Trade

From the 1963 crop, Egypt will have an exportable surplus of nearly 1.5 million bales of cotton. This is approximately the same quantity sold abroad annually during the 1958-61 period. Rice exports may well exceed 550,000 metric tons compared with 400,000 tons the previous year. In addition, the forecast is for onion exports of 200,000 tons--up 15 percent for the 1958-61 annual average. The Sino-Soviet Bloc remains the principal outlet for Egypt's exports.

Wheat and wheat flour imports into Egypt will remain high--currently estimated at over 1.7 million tons for 1964, compared with the 1.4 million ton average during the past 5 years. Under a multiple year Food-for-Peace agreement the United States is to supply approximately 1.6 million metric tons of wheat and/or flour to Egypt during the 1964 fiscal year. Other commodities to be received include corn, 200,000 tons; vegetable oils, 32,500 tons; tallow, 37,500 tons; nonfat dry milk, 600 tons; and frozen poultry, 700 tons. Some tobacco is also being received. Sizable expenditures are made on tea imports from the Far East and on livestock and livestock products from the Sudan. Each

year the value of total imports far exceeds that of exports--leaving a large unfavorable balance of trade. This deficit is partly offset by earnings from the Suez Canal and tourism.

U. S. agricultural exports to Egypt in 1962 amounted to \$171.2 million. Of this amount, more than half was wheat and wheat flour; corn and vegetable oils were other large items. In the same year the United States imported \$13.3 million in agricultural products from Egypt; \$11.8 million of this was cotton.

SUDAN

The Sudan is a large country (nearly one-third the size of the United States) with a population of 12.8 million and is characterized as a subsistence agriculture nation. The population's food requirements are met mainly from the country's own resources. The principal exceptions are tea, sugar, and coffee. Small quantities of wheat flour are imported for the urban population. Development projects are underway, however, to make the country more nearly self-sufficient. Surpluses of cotton, oilseeds, sorghum, livestock, and gum arabic are produced and exported.

Total agricultural production for 1963 showed only slight improvement over the good harvest of 1962. Within the last decade overall agricultural output has increased approximately 50 percent. As a result, the Sudan has had increasing quantities of farm products for export.

Poor in known mineral resources, the Sudan has had to rely largely upon agriculture for economic development. Plans call for a doubling of the land under irrigation within the next decade. Much progress has already been made. On the basis of current prices, the country's gross national product was estimated at \$1.3 billion in 1962 and has grown at an annual average rate of close to 4.7 percent for the past 5 years.

Food consumption in Sudan is estimated at 2,200 calories per person per day, approximately 60 percent from grain. Little of this is from imported foods.

Production

Crop production in Sudan is dominated by cotton, which is by far the most valuable cash crop. Cotton production in 1963, while still at a high level, declined for the second consecutive year from the record crop of 1961. Early estimates place cotton output in 1963 close to 685,000 bales. This is about equal to the average annual production over the past 5 years. Production data by various varieties are not complete, but short staple varieties have generally accounted for less than 15 percent of total production. Of significance, however, are Sudanese efforts to increase output of American upland cotton in the Nuba Mountain area.

A better than average yield was recorded for the 1963 crops of sorghum and millet, the most important food crops grown in Sudan. Cottonseed production was short of 1962's harvest, but other oilseeds either held their level of production or showed moderate gains. Livestock numbers and output of livestock products in 1963 were greater than in 1962.

Trade

For any given year, close to 95 percent of all the Sudan's foreign exchange earnings come from agricultural commodities. Cotton and cottonseed normally account for about 60 percent of total exports. As in previous years, practically the entire 1963 cotton crop will be available for export since Sudan's domestic textile industry is still an infant. Gum arabic exports may well exceed the 51,000 metric tons sold abroad in 1961.

Other agricultural exports in 1964 will include peanuts, sesame, sorghum, hides and skins, and livestock. The United Kingdom, India, West Germany, and Italy have been the major buyers of Sudanese cotton, taking about 21, 19, 14, and 13 percent respectively in 1961. Saudi Arabia and Egypt have provided the main outlets for livestock, oil-seeds, and sorghum.

Although the value of total imports has increased during the postwar period, on a percentage basis the agricultural portion has declined; in 1961 it amounted to only 15 percent of the total. Egypt is the leading supplier of sugar and rice, whereas wheat flour in the past has come mostly from West European countries. However, some 2.8 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour were scheduled from the United States under Title I, P. L. 480 in fiscal year 1963.

U. S. exports to Sudan of agricultural commodities in 1962 were valued at \$3.7 million; \$2.1 million of this was wheat, \$1.4 million was flour. In the same year, U. S. agricultural imports from Sudan were valued at \$1 million; nearly half of this was cotton and \$.4 million was sheepskins.

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia is basically an agricultural country and it is generally considered to have fine potential for expanding its agricultural production. Some 90 percent of the population is engaged in subsistence farming or livestock raising. The population is approximately 20 million. Two-thirds of the national income is derived from agriculture, which is characterized by relatively low yields and a high degree of tenancy.

Total agricultural production has increased about 20 percent during the last decade. This is only slightly higher than population growth for the same period.

For all practical purposes, Ethiopia is self-sufficient in foods that constitute the existing diet. Food consumption is approximately 2,100 calories per person per day. Most commodities are consumed or bartered locally, a few enter inter-regional trade, and a very few enter international trade. Coffee is the main export crop. It is Ethiopia's major foreign exchange earner and is considered the mainstay of the economy.

Production

Indications are that the 1963 agricultural output in Ethiopia surpassed the better than average level of production reported for the preceding year by 2 percent. Teff is the most important grain crop; it normally accounts for more than three-fifths of total grain production. The 1963 production of teff was estimated at slightly over 1.5 million metric tons, up less than 2 percent from the previous year. Other important grains are barley, corn, sorghum, and wheat. Production of all of these was expected to show some improvement over the 1962 harvest. A better than average crop was anticipated for oilseeds, pulses, and cotton. Estimated coffee production was 81,000 metric tons for 1963, up 5 percent from a year earlier. With the assistance of a Dutch firm, sugar production in Ethiopia has shown a steady increase in recent years--up 12 percent within the last year.

There is much livestock in Ethiopia. Due to governmental efforts to improve the livestock industry and grazing conditions, output of livestock products in 1963 was expected to be slightly greater than in 1962.

Trade

Agricultural products comprise close to 95 percent of Ethiopia's exports by value in any given year. Coffee constituted 54 percent of this total in 1962. Next in order of importance were hides and skins, pulses, and oilseeds. Raw cotton and cotton goods make up the largest share of Ethiopia's imports. Sugar, tea, rice, and dairy products are other important imports. In fiscal year 1963, for the second consecutive year, Ethiopia received cotton from the United States under P. L. 480. A Title I agreement was signed in July 1963 for Ethiopia's immediate purchase of approximately 6,000 bales of U. S. cotton. A Title IV agreement was made for 9,200 bales in the previous year.

The United States is Ethiopia's best customer, taking 68 percent of the coffee it exported in 1962. Italy, India, Japan, the United States, and the United Kingdom are the important agricultural suppliers to Ethiopia.

U. S. agricultural exports to Ethiopia in 1962 were valued at \$2.8 million, mostly cotton. U. S. imports of agricultural commodities from Ethiopia in 1962 amounted to \$28.2 million; 94 percent was coffee.

LIBYA

Libya's petroleum activities have extended employment to a significant number of workers, but significant economic expansion must come primarily in agriculture. Most of the approximately 1.3 million Libyans are dependent on agriculture or related fields, although over 90 percent of the country is desert. Agricultural progress currently is retarded by the short supply of water, arable land, modern farming techniques, and trained personnel.

The 1963 agricultural season, overall, was excellent throughout Libya. Good growing conditions permitted an expansion of livestock and successful cultivation of nearly all of Libya's regular crops. Herds of sheep grew substantially after 4 years of sparse rainfall to an estimated total of 2 million head in 1963.

Each Libyan consumes approximately 2,500 calories daily, about half of which is eaten as grains. Fruits and vegetables supply an important part while sugar, oils, and animal products account for one-fourth.

Oil has helped to raise national earnings, and exports of this product have placed Libya's trade balance in a favorable position for the first time since gaining independence. Total output of petroleum in 1963 was estimated at 600,000 barrels of crude oil daily. Petroleum exports in 1962 were valued at \$131.5 million or almost 95 percent of Libya's total exports. Agricultural imports in 1962 totaled almost 10 percent of all imports.

The construction industry in Libya is also booming, and tourism is being highly encouraged.

Production

Agricultural production in 1963 increased 4 percent from the previous year. A notable exception was olive oil. In the face of an average 1962 olive harvest, the Government stopped exports of olive oil in the fall of 1962 to insure an adequate local supply. The olive oil yield in 1963 was even lower, possibly less than half of the 5,000 metric tons produced in 1962.

In contrast, the production of peanuts--second in value to crude oil among Libya's exports--was estimated at nearly 10,000 metric tons in 1963 compared with 8,000 metric tons in 1962. The 1963 year was excellent also for such domestic consumption crops as wheat and barley, as well as for lesser export crops of vegetables and citrus fruits. All of these crops showed increases over year-earlier levels. For the second straight year Tripoli had a bumper tomato crop; tobacco production increased over that of 1962.

Trade

The previous ban on the importation of vegetable oils was lifted in May 1963 because of Libya's poor olive oil crop. The Government relinquished in 1963 its monopoly on the importation of sugar, making this trade free to private importers and subject only to general licensing requirements.

In general, most of Libya's imports consist of machinery and equipment to be used by the oil industry; however, about half of the grains and flour consumed comes from abroad.

Peanuts are Libya's leading agricultural export, averaging over 6,000 metric tons annually. Vegetables entered Libya's export trade in 1963 on a small scale in response to small import demands in Italy and Malta. Citrus fruits were again exported in small quantities.

U. S. agricultural exports to Libya in 1962 dropped to \$1.3 million; they were \$5.3 million in both 1959 and 1960. The largest item was wheat in 1962. U. S. imports of agricultural commodities from Libya in 1962 were very small.

TUNISIA

Economically, Tunisia is composed of two sectors, the modern and the traditional. The former in the past was French dominated and exists largely in the densely populated areas along the coast and accounts for 25 percent of the population. The remaining 75 percent of the 4.3 million people are farmers and nomads living mostly in the south and the hinterlands.

Although only 40 percent of the total area is utilized as agricultural land, Tunisia is basically an agricultural country whose agricultural products account for over two-thirds of its exports. The French colonists who produced many of these exports have been leaving Tunisia in recent years and their land along with church land is being redistributed and developed by the Government.

The Government of Tunisia has a 3-year plan for development which promotes rural resettlement, cooperatives, expansion of credit and banking, agricultural diversification, and increased productivity. Various programs to fight unemployment have also been activated. The country is heavily dependent upon foreign aid.

Tunisia has a chronic trade deficit, but the foreign exchange outlook for 1964 is good. Tourism offers a considerable opportunity for development as a foreign exchange earner.

Daily food consumption per capita hovers close to the 2,000 calorie level. Fifty percent of this total is consumed as grains. Fruit and vegetables account for one-fifth. Oils and animal products supply an additional 20 percent.

Production

The economic outlook has improved with increased crop production in 1963. Total agricultural production was about 27 percent higher than in 1962. Grain crops were considerably above the 1958-62 average. Olive production in 1963 was at the top of the short-term production cycle. Output of wine, vegetables, fruits, and table grapes was also good. First estimates indicate that production of tomato paste during the 1963 season amounted to 10,500 metric tons, compared with 9,300 tons in 1962. Tobacco production for 1963 was also placed at levels higher than last season.

Production of livestock products in Tunisia is small and does not meet domestic consumption needs.

Trade

Export prospects appear improved for 1964 as the result of the favorable harvest. France remains Tunisia's chief customer and supplier. The leading agricultural exports--valued at \$50 million to \$75 million--are wine, cereals, olive oil, and fruits. Agricultural imports, which amounted to \$30 million to \$60 million annually, are largely soft wheat, sugar, tea, and dairy products. Roughly one-fifth of all imports are agricultural products.

The United States supplies less than 10 percent of Tunisia's imports and receives less than 5 percent of its exports. In 1962, U. S. agricultural products exported to Tunisia were valued at \$33.2 million. Nearly 75 percent of this value was wheat. U. S. imports of agricultural commodities from Tunisia in 1962 were valued at \$1.1 million, virtually all edible olive oil.

ALGERIA

Algeria is now under a constitutional form of government, established as a presidential republic with a one-party system.

Agricultural land constitutes approximately 22 percent of the 920,000 square mile area while the remainder of the country is covered by desert, steppes, wasteland, and mountains. Possibly no more than 2 percent of the nonagricultural land is potentially cultivable. About 80 percent of the 11 million Algerians are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Grapes constitute one-third of the value of agricultural production and occupy one-tenth of the agricultural land.

The country has undergone much internal strife in the past decade. This has held agricultural growth below most other countries in North Africa. Production in 1963, although better than expected early in the year, was estimated at 5 percent less than in 1962.

War damage is particularly noticeable with regard to agricultural processing facilities such as olive oil pressing plants, wineries, and general farm marketing facilities.

Daily caloric intake per person in Algeria approaches 2,300 calories. Over 60 percent is supplied by grains and about 20 percent by fruits, vegetables, and sugar. The remainder is derived from oils and animal products.

Prior to independence, French citizens owned and operated over 30 percent of the cultivated land in Algeria. With the exodus of the French, a technical and managerial gap developed, which is causing considerable concern. The economic development program now in effect favors land reform, reforestation, reconstruction of cities and villages, increased employment, improved health and educational opportunities, and industrial

and cooperative advancement. Substantial development aid is being received from France. In addition, the United States continues its assistance programs as do other nations such as Switzerland, Norway, the United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, and West Germany.

Agricultural products generally represent about 75 percent of Algeria's total exports and approximately 20 percent of its imports. The fiscal year 1962 balance of trade for Algeria was favorable due to increased petroleum exports. This reverses the trend of the past few years.

Production

Algerian grain production in 1963 totaled nearly 2.0 million metric tons. Wheat was down about 10 percent from the 1962 harvest of over 1.2 million metric tons, but barley production increased to nearly 800,000 metric tons from the 653,000 in 1962.

The largest item in Algerian agriculture is the grape crop, which was down about 5 percent in 1963 from the previous year. Wine production from the 1963 grape crop is estimated to be not over 11 million hectoliters, somewhat smaller than in 1962 and 6 to 7 million hectoliters less than the average of the past few years.

Fruit and vegetable crops in 1963 were nearly equal to or slightly less than in the previous year. Olive oil and citrus were also estimated to be down somewhat from the 1962 yields.

Blue mold recurred in Algeria in 1963 but the tobacco crop was estimated at almost 20 million pounds, which is greater than the 1962 harvest of about 8 million pounds but still substantially below the 1955-59 average of 31.5 million pounds.

The outturn of animal products in 1963 remained at about the same level of a year earlier; milk totaled nearly 440,000 metric tons; eggs, 13,000; meat, between 80,000 and 90,000; and wool, around 9,000 metric tons.

Trade

The French Government in 1963 restricted its imports of wine from Algeria. Over 2 million hectoliters of wine from the 1962 crop were unsold in Algeria; half of this was denied entry into France because it was produced on expropriated properties. Of the total 1962 exports, crude petroleum made up 42 percent; wine, 27 percent; and citrus fruits, 10.5 percent. In most years, cereals and fresh vegetables are also leading exports. Imports normally feature sugar, cereals, meat, dairy products, coffee, and vegetable oils. Algeria usually sells less than 1 percent of its total exports to the United States and buys less than 5 percent of its total imports from the United States.

In 1962, U. S. agricultural exports to Algeria totaled \$34.3 million. Most of this was wheat and flour. U. S. imports of agricultural commodities from Algeria in 1962 were valued at \$480,000, largely essential oils.

MOROCCO

The constitutional monarchy of Morocco occupies an area of 174,000 square miles, 40 percent of which is devoted to agriculture. Some 70 percent of the arable land is owned by farmers with 5 to 25 acres each. Almost 70 percent of the country's employable people are in agriculture, which contributes less than 40 percent of the gross national product. The modern agricultural sector is owned largely by European colonists and supplies 90 to 95 percent of Morocco's agricultural exports. Trade is oriented toward France.

Agricultural production in Morocco in 1963, although yielding one of the largest crops harvested in the last decade, was no greater than in 1962 and was 13 percent below the level of a decade ago. Improvement in 1963 was noticeable in grains, fruits, and vegetables. Population growth continued to outpace agricultural production (table 2).

Agricultural products constitute about a third of Morocco's total exports and one-fourth of the total imports. The country's balance-of-trade position improved by midyear 1963 but was still unfavorable, as it was in 1961 and 1962.

Economic, scientific, and technical assistance from the United States, the United Nations agencies, France, and other European countries will aid Morocco's new 3-year program for development that is about to begin. U. S. agricultural commodities loom large in the total economic aid picture.

Production

A combined harvest of about 3.2 million metric tons was realized in 1963 for the 3 major cereals--wheat, barley, and corn--which is about 5 percent greater than 1962's production. A 1963 loss of 200,000 tons in wheat production was overbalanced by increased production of barley and corn. A good harvest of pulses was also expected.

Vegetable crops were good and citrus fruits were estimated to approach a crop of 550,000 metric tons compared with 505,000 tons in 1962. On the other hand, blue mold struck Morocco in 1963 and decreased the tobacco harvest to about 500 metric tons. The crop in 1962 totaled 2,000 metric tons.

Total production of livestock products has shown little if any improvement in the last few years. The following livestock figures were reported in 1963 (in millions): sheep, 13; chickens, 10; goats, 7; cattle, 3; and horses, donkeys, and mules, 1.5. This total is about the same as that reported for 1962, with goats and cattle numbers up slightly.

Trade

Morocco's major agricultural exports are citrus fruits, fresh vegetables (especially tomatoes), wines, pulses, and cereals. Agricultural exports in 1962 totaled \$115 million, one-third citrus. Export availabilities from the 1963 production of citrus, pulses, and vegetables are increased from the previous year. However, the short crop of grapes in 1963 will produce less wine for export than the heavier crops of recent years.

Major agricultural imports are sugar, cereals (especially soft wheat), tea, and dairy products. In 1962, agricultural imports totaled about \$97 million. The reduced per capita agricultural production of 1963 will necessitate greater imports if the level of consumption is to be maintained.

In most years the United States receives less than 5 percent of Morocco's total exports and supplies less than 15 percent of the total imports.

In 1962, U. S. agricultural exports to Morocco were valued at \$33.8 million. Wheat and wheat flour constituted well over half the total; barley and soybean oil were other significant exports. In the same year, U. S. imports of agricultural products from Morocco were valued at \$2.2 million. Largest import item was wool, valued at nearly \$500,000.

Southern Africa



The "winds of change" continued to blow over Africa--Kenya and Zanzibar became independent countries in 1963, bringing to 25 the number of colonies in Southern Africa attaining independence since 1957.

On December 31, 1963, the 10-year-old Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland divided into its three constituent parts. Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia expect to become independent this year.

There has been considerable development in mining and manufacturing in the countries of Africa south of the Sahara. The Republic of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) are especially notable for mining enterprises--and to a lesser extent--for manufacturing. Considerable industrial development occurred in Ghana in 1963; many factories were built or planned. Senegal and Ivory Coast have varied, if modest, lines of industries, although not many new ones were started in 1963.

Except for the devaluation of the Congolese franc to a more realistic basis, currencies in Southern Africa remained stable during 1963. The Guinea franc and the Mali franc continue to be nonconvertible.

Several African countries, formerly colonies or associates of Great Britain, are changing from the pounds-shillings-and-pence system of currency to the decimal system. The former British East Africa (Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya) has long had a shillings-and-cents decimal system. Several years ago, the Republic of South Africa changed to a rand-cents system, with the rand equal to 10 shillings of the money formerly used. Ghana will change to a decimal system in which the present penny will be worth one pesewa and 100 pesewas will equal one cedi. Sierra Leone's new unit will be the Leone and will be put in circulation in August 1964.

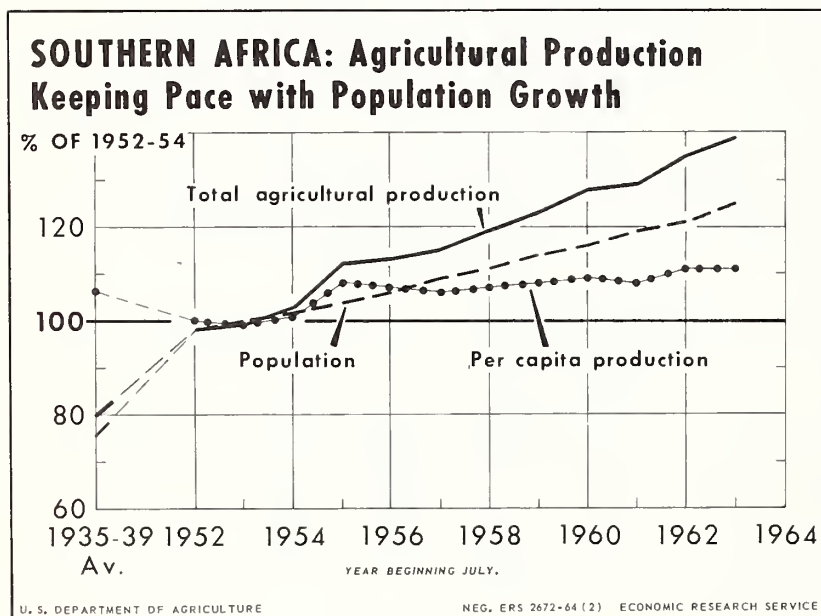


Figure 4

The formal signing of the permanent agreement between the European members of the European Economic Community and the 18 African associate members took place in July at Yaounde, Cameroon. By the end of 1963 the agreement had been ratified by the legislative assemblies of 3 African countries: Gabon, Ivory Coast, and Upper Volta. This association has had or is expected to have the following effects related to agriculture:

1. Massive economic and technical assistance from the European members for the benefit of the African associates.
2. Duty-free entrance into the European member countries of farm produce from the African associates. This will give the African associates a competitive advantage over nonmember countries of Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

Agricultural production in Africa south of the Sahara for 1963/64 is expected to increase nearly 3 percent over 1962/63. This means practically no change in production on a per capita basis. Coffee, cocoa, and peanuts are three of the important export crops grown in the area.

Southern Africa's 1962/63 cocoa bean production of 854,000 metric tons amounted to 74 percent of world production. Early estimates of the 1963/64 cocoa crop indicate production of 816,000 metric tons. Representatives of cocoa producing and consuming countries met in Switzerland in 1963 but were unable to agree to a proposed long-term cocoa agreement.

Coffee production in Southern Africa reached a record 14,349,000 bags (861,000 metric tons) in 1962/63. This was over 21 percent of world production. Early estimates of the 1963/64 coffee crop indicate a slight drop to 14,119,000 bags (847,000 metric tons), second only to the 1962/63 record. African robusta coffees have shown strong price increases and at present are not much below the prices of Brazilian and Colombian coffees. Robusta coffee, which makes up most of Africa's coffee production, is especially suited for manufacture of soluble coffee.

The volume of agricultural trade of Southern African countries in 1963/64 is expected to continue its uptrend of recent years. More 1963/64 agricultural products will be available for export than in the previous year. Southern African imports of agricultural commodities have been increasing gradually in recent years, and this trend is expected to continue in 1964. The value of the area's total agricultural imports is expected to continue to increase; such increases undoubtedly will be small. The region is largely self-sufficient in food except for wheat and rice.

The value of U. S. trade in agricultural products with Southern African countries in 1963/64 is expected to rise above the record-high level of the previous year. U. S. exports reached \$89 million in 1962, nearly a third more than in the preceding year. U. S. agricultural imports from the area in 1962 were \$341 million.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is one of the three leading agricultural countries of Africa and is the most highly industrialized country on the continent. It ranks first in Africa in producing corn, wool, sugar, citrus and deciduous fruit, meat, and dairy products. The gross farm value of agricultural production for 1962/63 was in excess of \$1.2 billion, compared with \$847 million for 1950/51. Agriculture contributes about one-fifth of the gross national product (excluding gold).

Agricultural production has nearly doubled in volume in the postwar period and continues to expand. Most of the recent major expansion has been in corn, fruit, and sugar.

South Africa's population, about 17 million in mid-1963, is increasing at a rate slightly in excess of 2 percent. More than half of its diet consists of starchy foods (mainly corn and wheat); there is a high per capita sugar consumption. The average per capita consumption of meat and dairy products in South Africa is the highest in Africa, with the white population having a very high consumption rate and the Bantu a lower rate because of low incomes. Food consumption approximates 2,700 calories per capita per day.

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production for 1962/63 increased about 2.7 percent over a year earlier, with the per capita gain approaching 1 percent. The crop year 1963/64 probably will incur a further increase, particularly in the production of corn, sugar, and fruits.

Corn production for the 1962/63 season was an estimated 230 million bushels (5.9 million metric tons), a 5 percent increase over 1961/62. The latter year in turn showed a 16 percent increase over 1960/61. About half of the 1962/63 corn crop was available for export. Production increases in the past three seasons are mainly the result of improved production methods and greater use of fertilizer and hybrid seed. There are no production controls.

Preliminary estimates for the 1963/64 sugar season indicate a production (including Swaziland) of nearly 1,400,000 short tons or about 10 percent in excess of the previous high a year earlier.

South Africa has now attained a position as one of the world's major fruit producing and exporting nations. Commercial canned fruit production (mainly peaches, pears, apricots, and pineapples) was about 149,000 metric tons in the 1962/63 season, about 80 percent of which was for export. Pineapple canning quadrupled between 1955 and 1961, while the canning of peaches, pears, and apricots about doubled. Estimated utilization of fruit entering commercial markets in South Africa in recent years is as follows:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
	- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -						
All fruits other than							
wine grapes:							
Exports, fresh	274	296	328	303	321	404	350
Local sales fresh							
(Partially estimated):							
Citrus	76	68	68	63	58	58	75
Deciduous	140	147	148	153	157	165	168
Subtropical	98	93	97	99	111	105	83
For canning	127	161	200	198	209	238	282
For drying	62	46	38	50	45	52	40
Grapes for wine	452	510	448	449	449	500	451

The completion of the first phase of the vast Orange River irrigation and power-water supply scheme several years hence is expected to result in further expansion of deciduous fruit acreage.

Production of meat and other livestock products in South Africa has not increased in the past few years as rapidly as crop production. Nor has it increased rapidly enough to provide increased per capita consumption of animal products. The 1962/63 production of meat was about 720,000 tons--less than 1 percent above the previous year--while milk production was below the level reached in 1960/61.

Wool continues to be one of the country's most important products and its most valuable agricultural export. While the 1962/63 wool clip was a little smaller because of drought than in 1961/62, higher auction prices made up the gap in returns to growers. The 1963/64 clip promises to be excellent. South Africa (including Basutoland) continues to be the world's third largest producer and the second largest exporter of mohair.

Agricultural Inputs

South Africa is the major user and producer of fertilizer in Africa and continues a steady uptrend. Consumption of chemical fertilizer plant nutrients in 1962 is reported as follows: Nitrogen, 44,591 metric tons; P_2O_5 , 173,363 tons; and K_2O , 44,815 tons. The number of tractors on white operated farms increased from 48,400 in 1950 to 137,000 in 1962.

Increased inputs of fertilizers, hybrid seed corn, and improved production practices are now more important in increasing corn production than expansion of acreage. Area planted to corn in 1959/60 was about 9 million acres and only increased to about 9.9 million acres in 1962/63. However, per acre yields increased from about 15 to 21 bushels per acre during the same period. Mechanical harvesting of corn has just begun, although most other cultural practices used in producing corn are mechanized.

Foreign Trade

The external economic position of South Africa continued to improve in 1963. At the end of October 1963, gold and foreign exchange reserves stood at a near record of \$727 million. Expanding food production and gold exports enable the Republic of South Africa to maintain favorable visible balance of trade. Gold production in 1962 was about \$890 million compared with \$806 million in 1961.

The most significant change in markets in the past 2 years has been that of Japan becoming South Africa's major market for corn and sugar. Corn exports to Japan for the year ended June 30, 1963, were 975,363 metric tons. Thus, the United States was displaced as Japan's largest corn supplier. South Africa is currently supplying sugar to Japan at the rate of 227,000 metric tons per year. This relegated the United Kingdom to second place as a buyer of South African sugar. South Africa's sugar industry has recently concluded a contract to supply 304,815 metric tons of sugar to Japan in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964.

South Africa exports a wide variety of agricultural products, the most valuable being wool, fresh and canned fruit, corn, sugar, hides and skins, peanuts and oil, karakul pelts (principally from South West Africa), and mohair. Total agricultural exports in 1961 were valued at \$475.8 million of which wool, at \$152.9 million, was the largest item. Fruits in fresh and processed form are now more valuable exports than diamonds. South Africa is the world's third largest corn exporter. Sugar exports are steadily increasing. While wool exports have increased in volume in the past decade, the change has not been as significant as that for corn, fruit, and sugar.

Agricultural imports of \$122.1 million in 1961 constituted about 9 percent of total imports. The principal agricultural commodities imported that year were tea (the leader in value at \$19.4 million), cotton (\$13.4 million), rice, tallow, coffee, and wheat.

U. S. agricultural exports to the Republic of South Africa in 1962 were valued at \$15 million. Largest items were rice at \$6.2 million and cotton at \$4.2 million. Farm products imported from South Africa by the United States in 1962 were valued at \$44.2 million, a substantial rise from \$27.7 million in 1961. Wool at \$28.4 million and sugar at \$10.7 million were the dominant items in 1962. Sugar imported by the United States from South Africa in 1961 was valued at only \$88,000.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

The former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is discussed here as a unit although it was officially dissolved on December 31, 1963, after having been in existence since late 1953. Nyasaland (to be named Malawi) will become independent on July 6, 1964. Northern Rhodesia (to be named Zambia) will likely become independent later in 1964. Southern Rhodesia is expected to continue its status as an internally self-governing territory. The Federation is the free world's second largest producer and exporter of flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco of all types supplies about 22 percent by value of all exports. About 95 percent of all tobacco production is exported. However, copper is the major export of the Federation; it is mined mainly in Northern Rhodesia.

The Federation's population, which approached 10 million in 1963, is increasing at the rate of 2.8 percent per year. Food consumption averages about 2,500 calories per day per person. Nearly two-thirds of this is from grains, particularly corn. Increasing quantities of dairy products and meat are being consumed, with substantial differences between urban and rural African diets. Southern Rhodesia has the majority of the commercial agricultural production and most of the manufacturing industry of the Federation. Northern Rhodesia is largely dependent on the mining industry with cash agricultural economy playing a minor role. Nyasaland, with its relatively high population density, is almost entirely dependent on agricultural production plus the earnings of its absentee workers in the Rhodesias and South Africa.

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production in the Federation has increased about 80 percent during the past decade. It dropped slightly in 1962/63 from the previous year due to reduced crops of corn and tobacco. All other crops increased. Tobacco and tea production have steadily increased in the past few years; corn has increased at an irregular rate. Indications are that agricultural production in 1963/64 will increase 16 percent from 1962/63. Preliminary estimates point to a record crop of tobacco--156,000 metric tons (344 million pounds).

Corn is the most important crop grown in the Federation. It is the leading subsistence crop, and substantial amounts are exported in some years. The 1962/63 production of 1.6 million metric tons was about 21 percent less than the record-large crop in 1961/62. Tobacco is the most important commercial crop. While total tobacco production was only 248 million pounds in 1962/63, higher auction prices more than offset the lower production. About 85-90 percent of the Federation's tobacco is grown in Southern Rhodesia. It is mainly flue-cured and produced on large farms owned by white farmers. Production of tobacco in Nyasaland averages between 35 million and 40 million pounds annually, chiefly produced by African farmers.

The Federation's sugar position changed quickly from imports of about 60,000 tons in 1960 to substantial exports in 1962. Also, meat production has increased in the past few years to the extent that the Federation is now exporting about 13,000 tons of beef annually plus moderate quantities of processed meats.

Agricultural Inputs

Rhodesians are increasing the use of chemical fertilizers; there is very little used in Nyasaland. Fertilizer plants are gradually expanding in Southern Rhodesia, but most of the fertilizer used is still imported. Chemical fertilizer plant nutrients used in the Federation in 1960/61 were as follows in metric tons: Nitrogen, 20,865; P_2O_5 , about 20,000; and K_2O , 18,185. The total number of tractors in the Federation was 15,600 in 1961, of which 13,000 were in Southern Rhodesia. Over 90 percent of corn production on white farms in Southern and Northern Rhodesia is from hybrid seed. It is being grown with an increasing degree of mechanization and an increasing use of fertilizer.

Foreign Trade

Incomplete trade statistics indicate that for calendar year 1963 the Federation will have a record high favorable visible trade balance of about \$250 million.

Agricultural exports in 1962 supplied a record proportion (about 30 percent) of total export trade of the Federation. It is estimated that the 1963 percentage may prove less because of decreased corn exports. The major portion of the Federation's agricultural exports are from Southern Rhodesia. Nyasaland is second in importance not only because of its tea exports (the second most valuable agricultural export of the Federation) but also because it is the major producer of cotton, an important exporter of peanuts, and of most of the non-flue-cured types of tobacco. Tea provides about half the value of Nyasaland's exports.

Tobacco, tea, beef, and limited quantities of corn, peanuts, sugar, cotton, and hides and skins are expected to continue to be the major agricultural exports of the area. Corn is exported from the area in significant quantities only when there is a surplus over the large domestic requirements. Wheat, dairy products, tallow, and deciduous fruit are expected to remain the principal agricultural imports.

ANGOLA

Angola is the world's fourth largest producer of coffee. While diamonds, iron ore, and petroleum are important, the economy of the country is basically dependent upon agriculture.

Except for such items as wheat, wine, olive oil, and dairy products, the country is largely self-sufficient in food. The diet is high in corn, cassava (manioc), and other starchy foods, and low in animal products.

Angola's population, estimated at about 5 million in 1962, is increasing at the rate of 1.7 percent annually.

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production has increased significantly in the past decade; most of the increase has stemmed from the phenomenal rise in coffee production. Coffee production increased from less than 60,000 metric tons in 1952/53 to a peak of about 186,000 metric tons in 1962/63. Preliminary indications are that the 1963/64 crop is 10 percent below 1962/63.

Overall agricultural production increased about 9 percent in 1962/63 over 1961/62, but is estimated to drop 1 percent in 1963/64. After coffee, sisal is Angola's most important commercial crop. Sisal production in 1962/63 was about 68,000 metric tons, a moderate rise from the 65,700 tons in 1961/62. Early estimates place production in 1963/64 also at 68,000 tons.

Corn is the leading subsistence crop; there is an exportable surplus each year. The 1962/63 corn crop was estimated at a level well above the very poor crop of the previous year.

The 1963/64 cotton crop is preliminarily estimated at about 25,000 bales compared with 30,000 for 1962/63.

Angola produces a number of other agricultural products, of which cassava roots (manioc) is the largest in volume. It also produces oil palm products, peanuts, sugar, beans, hides and skins, fresh meat, and beeswax, all of which enter export trade in varying quantities.

Cattle numbers appear to have been relatively static in recent years.

Agricultural Inputs

Very small quantities of fertilizers are consumed. While data on the total number of tractors are not available, there is increasing use of large tractors for plantation work and land clearance. Animal-drawn equipment is used extensively in some parts of the principal corn and bean producing areas in the central plateau. There is gradually developing a more systematic commercial slaughter of animals and utilization of cold storage plants convenient to rail and port facilities. Much livestock for slaughter continues to be driven hundreds of miles north to commercial consuming areas.

Foreign Trade

Angola continues to have a favorable trade balance between imports and exports. The rise in world Robusta coffee and sisal prices improved Angola's financial condition in 1963.

Total Angolan exports were \$146.3 million in 1962 and \$135.2 million in 1961, while imports were \$135.5 million and \$114.1 million respectively. While more than two-thirds of exports are agricultural, only about 16 percent of imports are agricultural. About half the agricultural imports by value consist of wine; the next in value is wheat. The increases in value and volume of exports in 1962 are attributable to coffee and sisal, more than offsetting reductions in exports of some other commodities, notably corn.

In 1961 and 1962 the United States was the largest market for Angolan exports (more than one-fourth of total exports), principally coffee, sisal, beeswax, and castor oil. Of total coffee exports of 156,887 metric tons in 1962, 85,776 tons were sent to the United States, long an important market for Angolan Robusta coffee. Exports of sisal to the United States were only 2,100 metric tons in 1962.

Wheat is the main U. S. agricultural export to Angola. In 1962 all wheat imported (24,521 metric tons) by Angola came from the United States and was used mainly for Luanda and the populous coffee areas of the north. The United States ranks as the third largest source of Angolan imports; Portugal supplies about half.

TANGANYIKA

Tanganyika is the world's leading producer of sisal, producing approximately one-third of the annual total.

Tanganyika has a population of 9.8 million with an annual growth rate of 1.8 percent. The population is not evenly distributed and large stretches of the country are practically uninhabited because of aridity or tsetse fly infestation.

Agriculture plays a vital role in Tanganyika's economy and development, contributing over 70 percent of the gross national product annually. Over 90 percent of the population is engaged in farming and livestock raising. The basic diet consists of grain, plantains, root crops, and pulses.

Agricultural Production

Ninety percent of the land under cultivation is devoted to the production of grains and other food crops for local consumption, mainly on a subsistence basis. Total agricultural production in Tanganyika during 1962/63 increased about 5 percent over the previous year. The 1963/64 production is expected to show a similar further increase and result in a gain of about 2 percent on a per capita basis.

Tanganyika's 1962/63 sisal production was the highest on record--224,000 metric tons compared with 220,000 in 1961/62. The gain was due primarily to an increase in acreage. The high level of production is expected to be maintained in 1963/64.

Cotton production during 1962/63 increased to 38,000 metric tons from a relatively poor crop of 30,000 tons in 1961/62 and an increase to about 48,000 tons is expected in 1963/64.

Coffee production during 1962/63 was 28,000 metric tons, an increase of 3,000 over the previous year. A slight increase is expected in 1963/64. Oilseed production (primarily cottonseed) during 1962/63 also showed a substantial increase over 1961/62.

Foreign Trade

About 85 percent of Tanganyika's total export earnings are derived from the sale of agricultural products. Sisal, cotton, and coffee occupy dominant positions. They provided about 55 percent of the value of all exports and two-thirds the value of agricultural exports in 1962, with sisal supplying the largest share. The value of total exports from Tanganyika in 1962 was \$150 million, and \$149 million in 1961. The United States is Tanganyika's major customer for coffee, taking over 12,000 tons annually valued at approximately \$10 million. Tanganyika exports about \$12 million in agricultural commodities or about 10 percent of the total value of its exports to the United States annually. In 1962 the United States was Tanganyika's second leading customer.

The value of Tanganyika's total imports was \$112 million in 1962 and \$118 million in 1961. The major share--approximately 25 percent--of all imports comes from Kenya and Uganda under the East African Common Market arrangement which constitutes a de facto customs union of the three countries. Imports from the United States in 1962 were valued at \$6 million.

UGANDA

Uganda is a landlocked country of 94,000 square miles. Its population, which has been increasing at a rate of 2.5 percent annually, is estimated at 7 million; about 60,000 are non-African (mostly Indians and Pakistanis), and about 7,000 are Europeans. Over 95 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture. Uganda is primarily an agricultural country with an underdeveloped economy but with substantial potential for further expansion of agriculture.

About 95 percent of the agricultural production in Uganda is from African farmers. Agriculture consists mainly of subsistence-type farming. The basic diet consists of grains, cassava, pulses, sweetpotatoes, and cooking bananas. Sixty percent of the land area under cultivation is used to produce food for local consumption. Two-thirds of the gross national product is derived from farming. Over 90 percent of all exports are produced from the land.

Agricultural Production

Coffee and cotton occupy a dominant position in the country's trade and economy, representing about 65 percent of the value of all exports in 1962.

Overall agricultural production increased 9 percent in 1962/63 from the previous year's level and is expected to increase another 3 percent in 1963/64. Cotton production in 1962/63 increased to 65,000 metric tons (297,000 bales) from the poor 1961/62 output of 33,000 metric tons (152,000 bales), and is expected to reach 70,000 metric tons (320,000 bales) in 1963/64.

Coffee harvested in 1962/63 totaled 150,000 metric tons, up 28 percent from the previous year. It is the most valuable commercial crop grown in Uganda. There is little prospect for greatly expanded coffee production because of the overproduction of coffee in the world. Uganda's policy is to stabilize coffee production at a level near the country's International Coffee Agreement quota and to concentrate on improving quality.

Tea is a relatively new export crop in Uganda that is expected to develop into an important cash earner for the country. Production rose to 5,115 metric tons in 1962/63. The development of the tea industry was, until recently, entirely on non-African estates.

Sugar is produced on only two privately owned estates. However, production in 1962/63 was about 105,000 tons and is expected to increase by 6 percent in 1963/64. Tobacco is grown almost entirely by African subsistence farmers. Nearly 2,000 tons were produced in 1962/63.

Food crops and livestock production remained in 1962/63 at about the same level as in 1961/62. However, there was an increase in 1962 in the number of dairy cattle in Uganda. Estimates indicate 3.4 million cattle and over 3.3 million sheep and goats were in Uganda in 1962, owned almost entirely by Africans. About 70 percent of the cattle are of the short-horned Zebu type. The remainder consists of about equal numbers of Ankole longhorn and intermediate types. In the Buganda region there is growing importance of Jersey and Guernsey dairy cattle. Approximately 1,500 head of exotic dairy stock are now kept on estates or Government farms.

Foreign Trade

Over 80 percent of Uganda's exports consists of agricultural products. Cotton and coffee in 1962 represented 77 percent of agricultural exports. Uganda's value of total exports in 1962 was \$125 million, of which the United States purchased about 12 percent. The United States is Uganda's major coffee customer. Exports to Kenya and Tanganyika represent about 15 percent of the total value of all exports annually.

Total imports amounted to \$73 million in 1962. The U. S. share of Uganda's imports is small, representing about 1.5 percent each year. The major share of Uganda's agricultural imports comes from Kenya and Tanganyika.

KENYA

Kenya became a sovereign nation December 12, 1963. Its population is estimated at 8.9 million. Europeans number about 50,000 and are engaged in farming, public services, commerce, and industry. The 150,000 Asians in the population are employed mainly in marketing and allied fields, sugar production, and transportation. The African population for the most part practices subsistence farming, generally in tribal communal areas.

Kenya is the least dependent on agriculture of the East African countries. It is the main commercial, governmental, and processing industry center of East Africa. About 10 percent of its national income is derived from industry despite its lack of large primary power resources. Kenya also obtains substantial income from the tourist trade and from the services it performs for Uganda and Tanganyika. Nevertheless, its economy is basically agricultural in that agriculture accounts for 40 to 45 percent of the country's gross national product. In 1962, the gross national product was approximately \$700 million. Agriculture in 1962 contributed 87 percent of Kenya's export earnings. Coffee, tea, sisal, and pyrethrum were the leading products.

Kenya's Ministry of Land Settlement and Development has put into operation a resettlement scheme directed toward the systematic purchase, development, and settlement of former European-owned farms by African farmers. The scheme involves over 1 million acres and will affect about 70,000 Africans.

Agricultural Production

Kenya's agricultural production in 1962/63 was 8 percent above the previous year and a further 1 percent increase is estimated for 1963/64. Coffee production was estimated at a record level in 1962/63; tea production was about 10 percent higher than in 1961/62. Large crops of corn--the most important domestic food crop--and wheat were harvested in 1962/63. Sales of cattle for slaughter and production of meat and milk in 1962/63 remained near the level of 1961/62.

The two dark spots in an otherwise bright agricultural outlook for Kenya are coffee and pyrethrum. The necessity of disposing of part of its expanding coffee production in nonquota markets at perhaps lower prices than in regular quota markets under the International Coffee Agreement may lower proceeds from this crop. In a forward looking action, the Government of Kenya on January 1, 1964, prohibited further plantings of coffee. Pyrethrum production continues to be restricted by uncertainties over the future supply-demand position.

Foreign Trade

The value of Kenya's agricultural exports was \$110.5 million in 1962; 27 percent of this was coffee. Tea and sisal were next in importance at \$16.2 million and \$12.1 million, respectively. The United Kingdom and West Germany are the leading overseas markets for Kenya's agricultural products. The United States is a major customer for Kenya's coffee and tea and is the leading buyer of its pyrethrum.

Kenya's imports of agricultural products in 1962 were valued at \$37.2 million, only 13 percent of total imports. A \$12 million import of cereals made up the largest sector of 1962 agricultural imports. Normally, Kenya's largest single agricultural import is sugar.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Malagasy Republic is the world's leading producer of vanilla beans, providing about 50 percent of total vanilla production annually, but robusta coffee is its most valuable export.

This is mainly an agricultural country. Total area of the island is 226,000 square miles, about the size of California and Oregon combined. Only 3.1 million acres are in agricultural and tree crops. Population is estimated at about 5.7 million; approximately 90,000 are non-Malagasy. The population is increasing by nearly 3 percent annually. Daily food supplies contain about 2,500 calories. The basic diet of the indigenous population is high in starchy foods and lacks proteins.

Over 90 percent of the population is engaged in a largely subsistence agriculture which accounts for about 80 percent of the national income. Industrial activity is limited to processing agricultural products. Malagasy Republic is an exporter of agricultural commodities, and an importer of foodstuffs, consumer goods, and light machinery.

Agricultural Production

Overall agricultural production in 1962/63 was about 1.5 percent larger than in the previous year and is estimated to rise 3 percent in 1963/64.

Vanilla production in 1962/63 reached an alltime high of 1.9 million pounds, up from 1.3 million in 1961/62. In recent years, rice production has increased to where the country is now ordinarily a net exporter; with a present production of about 1.3 million metric tons, it is now the second largest rice producer in Africa.

Foreign Trade

Vanilla, coffee, rice, and sugar dominate the country's trade and economy, representing over 50 percent of the value of all exports annually. France, Malagasy Republic's major customer, takes over 50 percent of the country's exports each year. The United States is Malagasy Republic's second best customer, taking mainly vanilla, coffee, and cloves, valued at over \$11 million annually. Substantial quantities of clove oil and geranium oil are also purchased by the United States.

The total value of agricultural imports is about \$15 million annually. Over 70 percent of Malagasy Republic's imports are from France. Imports from the United States, consisting mainly of nonagricultural commodities, amount to about \$3 million annually.

The agricultural policy of Malagasy Republic is aimed at diversifying and expanding agricultural production and improving the quality of specialized export crops. Long-run policy also includes the expansion of marketing and transportation facilities and improvement of basic agricultural training, research, and extension work. Short-run policy is concerned with trying to obtain a higher degree of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION

Mauritius (an internally self-governing British Colony) continues to have primarily a one-crop economy--about 95 percent of exports are sugar and molasses. A record sugar production for this small island in the Indian Ocean is estimated for the 1963/64 season--about 728,000 short tons. About one-third of its imports are agricultural--rice, vegetable oils, wheat flour, dairy products, meat, shortening, animal feeds, and tobacco. Rice accounts for 10 percent of total imports. Mauritius in 1963 had a 60,781 metric ton portion of the U. S. "global" import quota for sugar.

Reunion, an overseas department of France in the Indian Ocean, like Mauritius is primarily dependent upon sugar. About 84 percent of its export trade is sugar. Reunion expects a record sugar production of 254,000 metric tons in 1963/64. About one-third of its imports are agricultural, with rice, corn, lard, beans and peas, and wine leading the list. Rice imports constitute more than 10 percent of all import trade. In 1963 Reunion had a 9,979 metric ton portion of the U. S. "global" import quota for sugar.

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

The Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) has the greatest economic potential in Central and West Africa. Its population of 15,170,000 (mid-1963 estimate) is third in Southern Africa only to the populations of Nigeria and the Republic of South Africa. The Congo

is rich in minerals. It has the world's greatest water power potential. It grows a wide range of tropical and temperate zone crops for both export and home consumption.

On the surface, at least, the political upheaval that followed independence settled down somewhat during 1963. The Katanga has been reunited with the rest of the Congo.

However, inflationary pressures have continued very strong. The Congo franc, formerly at par with the Belgian franc at 50 to the U. S. dollar, was officially quoted in the recent past at 65 Congolese francs to the U. S. dollar. It was much less valuable in black-market transactions in nearby countries.

As of November 9, 1963, the Congo franc was devalued. The new rate is 150 francs per U. S. dollar for exporters and 180 francs per U. S. dollar for importers. This difference in rates will make it more attractive for businessmen to export commodities and less attractive for them to import. The "profit" between the two rates is expected to assist in raising Government revenue.

Under sound business management and political stability, the Congo can attain a viable and prosperous economy.

Agricultural Production

While farm production showed some recovery in 1962/63, rising 3 percent from the previous year, it was still considerably below the pre-Independence (1959/60) total and even below the average for 1952-54. An additional gain of 3 percent is expected in 1963/64.

Production of the Congo's chief agricultural export, coffee, has dropped off greatly since independence. From a high of 83,000 metric tons in 1959/60, production fell to 54,000 metric tons for both 1960/61 and 1961/62. Estimated production for 1962/63 was 66,000 metric tons. For 1963/64 the preliminary estimate is also 66,000 metric tons.

Production of palm oil has gone along at a fairly even rate since 1961. In 1962 the Congo was the world's largest exporter, shipping 151,000 tons. It is practically the only producing country to crush palm kernels within the country; exports of palm kernel oil in 1962 totaled 42,000 metric tons.

Cotton, formerly grown under the strict supervision of the Belgian colonial administrators, has shown a drastic decrease in production. The 1962/63 production of 16,300 metric tons (75,000 U. S. bales) was little more than a fourth of the 1959/60 crop of 60,000 metric tons (275,000 U. S. bales).

Rubber production continues at the rate of approximately 36,000 metric tons annually.

Cocoa production is increasing--from 5,200 metric tons in 1960/61 to 6,000 metric tons for both 1962/63 and 1963/64.

Foreign Trade

Some statistics on the Congo's 1962 foreign trade have now come to hand. Comparisons with data for earlier years are difficult as those data included the United Nations Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, now the independent countries of Rwanda and Burundi. Also, the 1962 data exclude South Katanga, source of much export income, particularly income from copper.

As reported, agricultural exports in 1962 of \$86 million made up 71 percent of the Congo's total exports of \$121 million. Even allowing for incompleteness of reporting, it is evident that the Congo's 1962 exports were far below pre-independence levels.

Oil palm products, valued at \$39.5 million, constituted the Congo's chief farm export in 1962. Coffee exports, valued at \$13.6 million, are greatly under-reported due to suspected smuggling across the border. Complete export figures, if available, would probably show many additional thousands of tons of coffee.

Imports of agricultural products in 1962 amounted to \$33.9 million, about 20 percent of all imports. Imports under Title I of P. L. 480 added up to about 40 percent of agricultural imports in 1962. There were also sizable imports under the other provisions of the Food-for-Peace Program.

CAMEROON

Cameroon's economy is based heavily on agricultural production. About 70 percent of the revenue from exports comes from the agricultural sector. The population, estimated at about 4.2 million in 1963, is increasing at the rate of 1.0 percent per year. Since World War II the production, consumption, and export of agricultural products have increased. This is partly due to increased demands for the tropical products grown in Cameroon and partly to the general development within the country. Cocoa products, coffee, cotton, bananas, palm kernels, and rubber are the important commercial products.

Agricultural Production

Cameroon's agricultural production index for the 1962/63 crop year was estimated at 134 (1952/53-1954/55 = 100) compared with 132 for the 1961/62 season. This was a 1.5 percent gain in total production and a gain of less than 1 percent in per capita production. Preliminary estimates for the 1963/64 crop year suggest continued gains at about the same rate.

Estimates of cocoa production remained the same from 1961/62 to 1962/63 at 77,000 metric tons, but production is expected to decrease to 75,000 metric tons in 1963/64. Coffee, the second ranking export, increased from 50,000 metric tons in 1961/62 to 52,000 metric tons in 1962/63 and is expected to set a new high record production of 60,000 metric tons in 1963/64.

Foreign Trade

Cameroon's trade has been dominated by two countries. West Cameroon, formerly known as the British Southern Cameroons, had close trade links with Great Britain; East Cameroon's trade is tied closely with France. However, since September 30, 1963, Great Britain has withdrawn Commonwealth preference for West Cameroon products, so future trade will probably be mainly with France and the EEC. A Common External Tariff of Equatorial States (Cameroon, Chad, Gabon, Central African Republic, and Congo-Brazzaville) enacted on July 1, 1962, gives preferences to France and EEC products. This and the restriction on foreign currency imposed by France keeps Cameroon's trade close to the franc zone.

For the fifth straight year in 1962 East Cameroon maintained a surplus trade balance. However, the favorable balance has been decreasing mainly due to the prices of imports rising faster than prices received for agricultural exports, particularly cocoa and coffee. Agricultural products account for 77 percent of East Cameroon exports.

West Cameroon has also had a favorable trade balance during the past 4 years (1958-62) but it too has been dropping steadily. All West Cameroon's principal agricultural exports--bananas, cocoa, palm products, rubber, coffee, tea, pepper, and hides and skins--decreased in value from 1961 to 1962. Only cocoa and tea showed a price rise during this period. The unit value of imports, however, increased rapidly during 1962 although the total value declined. The price rise was due in part to the change from the sterling area to the franc zone.

U. S. agricultural exports to Cameroon increased from \$487,000 in 1961 to \$697,000 in 1962. Tobacco, rice, and wheat were the principal commodities that contributed to the increase.

U. S. agricultural imports from Cameroon increased from \$6.0 million in 1961 to \$6.4 million in 1962. The 1962 imports were more than 43 percent greater than those in 1960. Cocoa products and coffee constitute virtually the entire agricultural imports by the United States from Cameroon. U. S. imports of coffee from Cameroon increased from \$314,000 in 1959 to almost \$3 million in 1962.

NIGERIA

Nigeria's 41 million people make it the most populous country in Africa. The magnitude of its agricultural production also makes it one of the continent's more important agricultural countries. Nigerian farmers are able to produce nearly all of the food consumed by the domestic population as well as produce large quantities for export. Agricultural exports in 1962 accounted for 78 percent of all exports.

Population increases during the past few years have been estimated at slightly over 2 percent per year, but food production has kept pace. Business activities during the past year have been rather sluggish. Investments in development projects are increasing but at a slower rate than projected in the development plan.

Nigeria's balance of payments improved during the early part of 1963 as imports continued at the rather low level of 1962 and exports increased. The Federal and regional governments continued to show surpluses in their recurrent budgets, but capital expenditures during the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1963, were in excess of revenue. This resulted in a decline in the reserves of the Federal, Eastern, and Northern Governments and an increase in the Federal debt.

Agricultural Production

The production of subsistence crops continues to increase to meet the needs of an increasing population. Production of the commercial crops of peanuts and cotton reached record highs in the 1962/63 crop year. Peanut production increased to 1.5 million metric tons in 1962/63, an increase of about 20 percent over 1961/62. The 1963/64 production is expected to be near this high level. The total agricultural production index increased from 122 to 127 from 1961/62 to 1962/63 (1952/53-1954/55 production = 100). Preliminary estimates of the 1963/64 crop result in a production index of 129. This further rise is mainly due to an estimated increase in subsistence crops and a continued uptrend in commercial crop production.

Foreign Trade

Nigeria's total foreign trade showed a small export surplus during the first half of 1963--the first time since the Korean War boom. This was due largely to a 30 percent increase in petroleum exports. Imports increased only slightly over the corresponding period of 1962. However, since imports are usually heavier during the latter part of the year and exports are concentrated in the first half, a trade deficit was again expected for the full 1963 calendar year but probably not as large as the \$109 million of 1962.

Peanuts and peanut products normally lead Nigeria's agricultural exports, with cocoa beans and oil palm products, cotton, and rubber also significant. Nigeria's agricultural exports in 1962 totaled \$356.2 million; peanuts and peanut products accounted for \$115.0 million of that total, while cocoa beans accounted for another \$93.4 million. With the exceptionally high production of peanuts in 1962/63 and 1963/64, export availability is substantially increased in 1964.

Wheat, beer and wine, sugar, and dairy products are Nigeria's main agricultural imports. Total agricultural imports were valued at \$55.8 million in 1962. Nigerian trade data do not include many of the live animals driven across the border from neighboring countries.

The value of U. S. agricultural exports to Nigeria declined from \$7.4 million in 1961 to \$6.6 million in 1962. Most commodities increased but were more than offset by a decline in exports of wheat flour from \$4.2 million in 1961 to \$2.1 million in 1962. This was partially offset by \$1.1 million in wheat for processing in the new flour mill at Lagos. In previous years none had been purchased by Nigeria. Another large U. S. export to Nigeria in 1962 was black-fat tobacco, valued at \$1.9 million.

U. S. agricultural imports from Nigeria declined from \$44.7 million in 1961 to \$41.4 million in 1962. This was due mainly to a \$4.4 million decrease, to \$27.3 million in cocoa beans and cocoa products, that was not offset by increases in other agricultural products, mainly rubber.

GHANA

In Ghana, world's largest grower of cocoa beans, the quantity of beans exported and the price per pound are all-important facts of economic life. The country looks to cocoa to pay the cash living costs of its citizens as well as most of the expenses of Government and economic development. Thus, Ghana is anxious to have a high floor price in any international cocoa agreement. Consumer countries at the 1963 meeting in Geneva were unable to agree to a high floor price and the conference adjourned without an agreement.

While suffering from a persistent budget deficit and an underlying weakness in its balance of payments, Ghana's money (the Ghana pound) has remained stable and the cost-of-living index has shown only a slight upward rise.

The 1960 Census recorded a population of 6,726,800, indicating some underenumeration in earlier censuses. The mid-1963 population is estimated at 7,242,000.

Despite a few gloomy economic indicators, several of Ghana's economic development projects are going along at a merry clip. Construction of the dam on the Volta River at Akosombo is making good progress and completion is expected by the end of 1965, the target date.

Shipment of cocoa requires a large number of bags, formerly all imported. However, a bag factory at Kumasi began operating in April 1963, using jute imported from Pakistan. Kenaf and Urena lobata grown by local farmers may soon be available for bagmaking.

Two additional cocoa processing plants at the port cities of Takoradi and Tema are under construction in collaboration with two West German firms; they will have an annual capacity of 71,000 metric tons of cocoa beans.

A textile printing mill at Tema is nearly complete and an agreement has been signed with a French-West German combine for construction of a textile mill, also at Tema.

In various stages of planning, construction, or operation are facilities for producing steel, refined petroleum products, wheat flour, soap, shoes, margarine, fish meal, canned fish, tin containers, glass, and poultry and livestock feeds.

The Government proposes to build a 94-mile, \$19,600,000 railroad extension from Awaso to Sunyani.

Agricultural Production

Overall agricultural production in Ghana is relatively high. The 1962/63 production increased about 8 percent over the previous year and only a slight increase is estimated for 1963/64 over 1962/63. Ghana's cocoa production of 429,000 metric tons in 1962/63 was second only to the record 439,000 metric tons in 1960/61. Preliminary indications are that the 1963/64 harvest will reach about 405,000 metric tons. Ghana cocoa farmers in the 1960's are harvesting over half again as many cocoa beans as they did in the 1950's.

There are, however, two troubling notes for the future. After cutting out many millions of cocoa trees infected with swollen shoot, the Government in mid-1962 placed removal on a voluntary basis. On April 25, 1963, the Minister of Agriculture stated that of 209,904 cocoa trees infected with swollen shoot marked for cutting by the farmers, only 1,790 trees had actually been cut. Also, reports have been received of capsid insects (which damage cocoa) becoming resistant to the generally-used insecticide. A different type is proving a good capsid killer in preliminary tests.

Under the new Seven-Year Development Plan, begun in 1963, the Government encourages growing of new agricultural products for export. It also encourages expanded production of crops and livestock to replace imports. Exports of rubber, one of the more promising new export crops, reached 694 metric tons in 1962.

Agricultural Inputs

Mechanization continues to be the Government's primary tool in its efforts to expand agricultural production. Large amounts of agricultural equipment, particularly tractors and implements, arrived during the first half of 1963 from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. The United Ghana Farmers Council has constructed 3 main and 48 subsidiary mechanization stations throughout the country to supply farm equipment to nearby cooperatives.

Foreign Trade

About two-thirds of Ghana's exports are agricultural products. In 1962 agricultural exports were valued at \$205 million; cocoa beans accounted for \$188 million of this; cocoa paste and cocoa butter accounted for another \$10 million. During 1962 the United States bought more cocoa beans from Ghana (114,000 metric tons) than any other country bought. The second best customer, West Germany, imported 75,000 metric tons. Communist Bloc countries are becoming more important customers. In 1962 the USSR imported 25,600 metric tons of Ghanaian cocoa beans, Poland 8,800 tons, Hungary 4,900, East Germany 4,800, Czechoslovakia 3,500, and mainland China 3,000.

Ghana's imports of agricultural commodities in 1961 were valued at \$69.2 million. Largest item was live cattle at \$9.4 million; wheat flour at \$8.9 million ranked second. Sugar, rice, meats, and dairy products were other large imports.

Increased duties on wheat flour and rice, effective in January 1963, reduced the consumption of these commodities and encouraged Ghanaians to eat cheaper substitute foods. During the first 5 months of 1963, flour imports decreased 30 percent from the same months of 1962 and rice imports were off by more than half. Canada and the United States supply Ghana with most of its flour; the United States supplies most of its imported rice.

In 1962 the United States exported agricultural products valued at \$11 million to Ghana. Largest item was rice valued at \$8.1 million, up from \$4.9 million in 1961 and \$2.2 million in 1960. Wheat flour exports to Ghana dropped to \$1.1 million in 1962 from \$1.6 million in 1961 and \$2.6 million in 1960.

U. S. imports of agricultural commodities from Ghana in 1962 were valued at \$49.4 million, 97 percent of which was cocoa beans.

Beginning July 5, 1965, traders with Ghana will deal with a new money system. The present Ghanaian pounds, shillings, and pence, on a par with the British Pound Sterling, will be replaced by a distinctive decimal system. Under the projected system, 1 present penny will equal 1 pesewa and 100 pesewas will equal 1 cedi. Thus, the new cedi will be equal to 8 shillings, 4 pence of the present Ghanaian money, or \$1.17 U. S.

IVORY COAST

The essentially agricultural economy of the Ivory Coast enjoyed another boom year in 1963. Good prices were received for record crops of coffee and cocoa. Increased production of tropical woods at higher prices also contributed to the prosperity.

That part of the estimated population (mid-1963) of 3,518,000 which lives in the money economy continued to pay high costs for living expenses, but there were no significant inflationary pressures and the country had no balance-of-payments problems.

Despite its prosperity, the country continued to receive massive economic and technical assistance from France, the Development Fund of the European Common Market, and other sources.

Agricultural Production

The harvest season 1962/63 was a bumper one for Ivory Coast agriculture as it registered a 28 percent gain over the low previous year. The 1963/64 season also appears favorable; production is expected to increase 1 percent above the previous year.

The Ivory Coast is Africa's largest and the world's third largest coffee producer (after Brazil and Colombia). The 1962/63 coffee crop of 3,350,000 bags (201,000 metric tons) was a record for the country. The 1963/64 crop is estimated at 3,400,000 bags (204,000 metric tons). If this is fulfilled, production will set a new record.

The Ivory Coast's export quota under the International Coffee Agreement is 2,325,278 sacks (about 140,000 metric tons), of which 88,000 metric tons are taken by France. The Ivory Coast faces a surplus from the 1963/64 crop which it may find difficult to export.

In past years, France paid higher than world prices for Ivory Coast coffee. However, in 1963 the position was completely reversed. France in late 1963 was importing Ivory Coast coffee at 27.2 cents per pound, while the New York price for similar Robusta coffee was 32 to 34 cents per pound.

The cocoa bean harvest of 102,000 metric tons in 1962/63 was also a record. The 1963/64 estimate of 95,000 tons, if achieved, would be the country's second largest crop. For both years, the Ivory Coast was the world's fourth largest cocoa producer, following Ghana, Nigeria, and Brazil.

Banana production is also at or near record levels. Production of local food crops (yams, plantains (cooking bananas), cassava, rice, corn, and cocoyams) showed some increases. A special effort is being made to increase the amount of land under rice cultivation and to increase yields per acre.

Agricultural Inputs

Chemical fertilizer consumption in the Ivory Coast increased from 3,000 tons of fertilizer carriers in 1949 to 15,600 tons in 1962.

Foreign Trade

In 1962, customs reports showed exports (agricultural and nonagricultural) to all countries valued at \$182.5 million; imports from all countries were worth \$139.9 million, giving the Ivory Coast a highly favorable trade balance.

Some important trade is not reported in the regularly published trade tables. Such unreported items include live animals driven in from inland countries and wheat flour imported from the mills at Dakar, Senegal. Also unreported are large quantities of kola nuts exported across the border to the inland countries of Upper Volta and Mali.

The Ivory Coast's foreign trade remains closely linked with the former mother country, France, which continues to be the country's best customer and chief supplier.

Exports of all products to the United States in 1962 were valued at \$29.9 million, of which cocoa beans made up \$15.5 million and coffee beans \$11.1 million. Imports from the United States, chiefly nonagricultural, totaled only \$5.9 million.

Despite an agreement with France to import all wheat flour and wheat from the franc zone, there was some talk in 1963 of importing U. S. wheat for milling in the new flour mill at Abidjan. However, no U. S. wheat shipments had been made by the end of 1963.

SENEGAL

An outstanding item of progress in Senegal's economic picture in 1963 was the resumption of economic relations with the inland Republic of Mali. Political and economic relations were broken off in 1960 when the short-lived Federation of Mali was dissolved. The Dakar-Niger Railroad resumed operations over the full length of the line from Dakar to Bamako. Mali was given port privileges at Dakar and Kaolack. Commercial trade was resumed between Senegal and Mali.

While Senegal's economy continues to be dominated by agriculture (and agriculture by one major cash crop--peanuts), about 25 percent of the country's population of 3,191,000 (mid-1963 estimate) lives in urban areas. Senegal has a rather advanced if small industrial complex; in 1962 the gross value of industrial output was estimated at \$300 million. The country produces all of its own needs of vegetable oil, flour, biscuits, and soft drinks; 80 percent of its consumption of confectionery, beer, manufactured tobacco, and cement; 65 percent of its shoe requirements; and 20 to 30 percent of its sugar, chocolate, and textile yarns. Many of these products are also exported to other African and non-African nations.

Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production in Senegal for 1962/63 was about 1 percent above 1961/62, but 1963/64 outturn is expected to total about 10 percent higher than in 1962/63. Present indications are that Senegal's 1963/64 peanut crop will be more than 1 million metric tons (in the shell). If this forecast is fulfilled, it would establish a record-high peanut production for the country.

Production of meat and milk increased slightly in 1962/63 but output remains at a very low level. There are some who consider Senegal to have great potential as a cattle-raising country. The Government is pushing economic use of cattle rather than ownership as a status symbol. A ranch of 220,000 acres is to be started on which feeder cattle will be brought in for fattening. This is a completely new concept for Senegal.

Agricultural Inputs

Until recently, all peanut growing was done by hand on small, family-size plots. During the past few years, animal-drawn equipment has been introduced.

Use of fertilizers is increasing rapidly--from 4,000 metric tons in 1959 to over 30,000 tons in 1962.

Foreign Trade

France has again agreed to purchase 645,000 metric tons of unshelled peanuts (or its equivalent in oil) at the subsidized price of 1.05 new francs per kilogram (9.7 cents per pound) delivered to the French port. This is the same as the agreement which applied in 1962/63. However, under terms of Senegal's association with the European Common Market, France in 1964/65 must begin to reduce its price paid to the world level.

Under terms of Senegal's association with the European Economic Community French goods (both agricultural and nonagricultural) lose their privileged position in the country. Senegalese markets will be opened to competitive goods from the other members of the EEC.

The United States still occupies an unfavorable position in the Senegalese market. However, in July 1963 an agreement was signed for the purchase of \$622,000 worth of U. S. yellow grain sorghums under Title I of P. L. 480.

STATISTICAL

APPENDIX

Table 4.--West Asia: Production of principal livestock products,
by country, average 1958-60, annual 1961-63

Country and year	Hides and skins							
	Milk	Eggs	Meat	Wool greasy	Sheep &	Goat &	Other	Total
					lamb skins	kid skins		
1,000 metric tons					1,000 pieces			
Turkey								
1958-60 av.	2,960	64	298	41	4,953	1,512	1,122	7,587
1961	2,825	65	356	45	6,189	1,696	1,441	9,326
1962	2,800	66	378	40	5,984	1,600	1,569	9,153
1963 1/	2,900	66	388	42	6,100	1,622	1,596	9,318
Iran								
1958-60 av.	1,502	33	313	19	2/6,500	2/3,300	2/ 361	2/10,161
1961	1,621	35	377	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1962	1,600	35	400	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963 1/	1,700	35	340	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq								
1958-60 av.	1,200	3/7	97	10	4/1,832	4/578	4/236	4/2,646
1961	1,225	3/7	100	10	1,886	3,772	234	5,892
1962	1,250	3/7	100	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963 1/	1,250	3/7	100	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syria								
1958-60 av.	163	3/7	62	7	5/1,078	5/146	5/25	5/1,249
1961	135	3/7	64	10	3/1,120	3/130	3/30	1,280
1962	145	3/7	60	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963 1/	160	3/7	62	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel								
1958-60 av.	257	58	6/58	--	--	--	--	--
1961	338	71	6/72	--	--	--	--	--
1962	371	72	6/83	--	--	--	--	--
1963 1/	373	63	6/83	--	--	--	--	--
Other								
1958-60 av.	102	3/7	28	3/4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1961	138	3/6	23	3/4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1962	141	3/6	17	3/4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963 1/	150	3/7	17	3/4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total								
1958-60 av.	6,184	176	856	81	--	--	--	--
1961	6,282	191	992	86	--	--	--	--
1962	6,307	193	1,038	80	--	--	--	--
1963 1/	6,533	185	990	88	--	--	--	--

1/ Preliminary.

2/ 1959 only.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Two year average, 1959-60.

5/ Two year average 1958-59.

6/ Includes poultry meat.

n.a.= Not available. -- = None, negligible, or not applicable.

Table 5.--West Asia:--Exports of principal agricultural commodities, average 1957-59, annual 1960-62

[illegible]

-- = None, negligible or not applicable. n.a. = Not available.

1/ Includes potatoes. 2/ Iranian year beginning March 21 of the year shown. 3/ Total for the 8 listed countries. Does not include data for other countries of West Asia.

Table 7.--United States agricultural exports to West Asia, by countries, 1961 and 1962

Country and Year	Live animals	Meat	Dairy products	Wheat flour	Wheat flour	Rice	All other preparations	Nuts	Fruit	Vegetables	Sugar and honey	Syrup and confections
SITC	001-003	011-013	022-025	041	046	042	043-048 (exc. 046)	051.7	051-053 (exc. 051.7)	054-055	061	062
					1,000 dollars							
Aden	1961: --	14	20	--	49	81	9	--	34	11	--	4
1962: --	33	9	--	--	25	346	10	1	44	17	11	24
Bahrein	1961: --	45	10	--	638	50	24	9	133	159	2	17
1962: --	118	5	--	--	615	78	20	12	154	51	--	23
Cyprus ^{1/}	1961: --	--	--	3,809	--	--	175	--	--	--	--	--
1962: --	17	41	752	3,119	8	7	404	--	--	1	--	1
Iran	1961: 4	41	752	10,227	853	52	989	9	82	94	19	75
1962: 2	11	617	10,674	3,985	8	8	602	6	85	190	22	114
Iraq	1961: 4	8	159	--	3	3,383	137	3	52	50	20	3
1962: --	6	24	--	--	32	1,685	250	1	80	50	3	1
Israel	1961: 36	310	905	13,037	764	947	16,648	18	166	119	48	1
1962: 59	411	909	19,346	463	865	865	15,884	1	180	409	41	3
Jordan	1961: 15	3	344	3,547	8,085	195	361	1	10	38	2	--
1962: --	4	141	1,592	7,096	13	13	68	2	19	22	2	--
Kuwait	1961: --	278	36	7	741	899	202	16	176	413	11	52
1962: --	551	43	61	824	2,004	91	91	14	221	382	7	127
Lebanon	1961: 59	130	717	1,299	2,752	305	807	17	316	163	29	80
1962: 43	123	169	343	3,208	63	63	193	13	277	101	24	70
Saudi Arabia	1961: --	340	240	160	4,346	1,501	320	35	294	622	32	99
1962: --	426	217	86	4,341	3,593	234	234	51	433	279	33	131
Syria	1961: --	--	163	6,850	8,879	17	705	--	--	2	--	9
1962: 2/	7	5	5,133	7,452	1,502	1,502	1,138	2/	9	15	5	9
Turkey	1961: 6	30	1,484	62,407	810	1,374	473	--	8	85	1	--
1962: 1	1	1,102	59,600	760	--	--	30	5	4	5	1	2/
Other	1961: --	54	7	469	213	66	15	6	30	37	1	13
1962: --	77	1	--	188	33	33	6	5	41	23	--	49
Total	1961: 124	1,253	4,837	101,812	28,133	8,870	20,865	114	1,301	1,793	165	353
1962: 105	1,785	3,283	99,954	28,997	10,197	10,197	18,930	111	1,547	1,545	149	552

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.--United States agricultural exports to West Asia, by countries, 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Country and year	Coffee :	Cocoa and :	Tea :	Spices :	Animal feed :	Margarine: ening :	Food & short- preparations: (nes) :	Bever- ages :	Hides and skins :	Oilseed and oil :	Crude rubber	
SITC:	071	072-073	074	075	081	091	099	111-112	121	211	221	231.1
						1,000 dollars						
Aden	1961: 8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	5	--
1962: 12	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	11	--	--	--
Bahrain	1961: 3	--	2	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
1962: 8	--	--	--	1	--	--	2/	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus 1/	1961: --	--	--	--	--	93	--	--	132	--	--	--
1962: 2	--	--	--	2/	2	--	1	2	194	--	--	--
Iran	1961: 35	6	9	7	1	49	7	4	--	3	--	--
1962: 17	--	4	6	3	4	328	56	--	--	1	2/	--
Iraq	1961: 13	--	--	1	--	--	10	3	--	13	--	--
1962: 11	--	5	--	2	5	--	15	5	--	--	--	--
Israel	1961: 8	5	6	3	51	5	1	1	221	387	14,797	--
1962: 12	--	--	4	--	28	--	--	1	379	304	11,010	--
Jordan	1961: 12	1	--	1	40	4	3	--	870	54	--	--
1962: 22	--	2/	--	--	36	7	2/	--	1,177	26	--	--
Kuwait	1961: 37	1	1	5	31	13	4	1	--	--	--	--
1962: 63	--	4	1	4	70	17	--	--	1	--	--	--
Lebanon	1961: 81	2	2/	5	568	108	29	11	145	--	--	--
1962: 95	--	11	1	5	917	102	31	8	20	7	--	--
Saudi Arabia	1961: 179	6	4	22	12	37	22	--	--	--	--	--
1962: 137	--	25	2	22	10	47	17	1	--	--	--	--
Syria	1961: 12	2	--	--	7	--	2	3	29	42	48	--
1962: 97	--	1	--	1	50	1	6	2/	195	4	115	--
Turkey	1961: 6	1	--	2/	15	1	1	1	--	3,134	33	--
1962: 2	--	1	--	1	12	1	2/	--	--	877	141	143
Other	1961: 2	--	--	--	2	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
1962: 6	--	--	--	--	7	6	2/	--	4	--	--	--
Total	1961: 396	24	22	46	727	320	80	24	1,413	3,633	14,883	--
1962: 484	--	51	14	39	1,441	509	127	17	1,981	1,219	11,266	143

Table 7.--United States agricultural exports to West Asia, by countries, 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Country and year	Wool and hair	Cotton and other veg. fibers	Crude animal material	Crude veg. material	Animal fats and oils	Vegetable fats and oils	Animal and veg. oils, prep.	Flavoring oils	Raw material edible	Special transac- tions, kind: n.e.s.	Total agri.	Total exports
SITC:	262	263-265	291	292	411	421-422	431	551.2	599.5	931		
						1,000 dollars						
Aden	1961: 1962:	50 35	4	1 2/	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	306 579	3,269 3,364
Bahrein	1961: 1962:	-- --	-- --	4 2	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	1,099 1,087	9,743 8,754
Cyprus 1/	1961: 1962:	-- --	-- 1	-- 3	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	149 18	4,358 3,821	6,652 6,402
Iran	1961: 1962:	1 9	9 8	61 44	2,018 3,009	2,345 6,606	275 219	8 4	8 7	296 1,207	18,339 27,848	91,772 97,081
Iraq	1961: 1962:	-- 1	3 5	50 127	415 711	-- 226	-- --	-- --	18 23	-- --	4,348 3,269	37,331 34,544
Israel	1961: 1962:	1 962 1,541	7 10	315 250	19 8	3,785 4,970	311 388	51 44	92 113	313 372	54,340 58,005	137,016 161,068
Jordan	1961: 1962:	-- --	1 5	29 57	-- --	2/ 150	2/ 481	-- --	-- 2/	31 31	13,647 10,951	23,557 20,865
Kuwait	1961: 1962:	-- --	2/ 2/	62 138	-- --	5 4	6 8	-- --	1 --	-- --	2,998 4,635	56,400 63,837
Lebanon	1961: 1962:	-- 19	7 6	72 89	-- 1	1 73	24 284	2/ --	8 14	18 13	7,753 6,323	45,265 43,281
Saudi Arabia	1961: 1962:	-- 2	1 6	56 37	2/ --	15 5	14 13	-- --	-- 4	13 3	8,371 10,155	54,975 77,431
Syria	1961: 1962:	-- 10	-- 9	4 40	-- --	-- --	-- 3	2/ 2/	2 --	-- --	16,786 15,799	26,819 29,459
Turkey	1961: 1962:	-- 4	1 --	3 99	-- 2,578	47 10,276	1 4,806	8 10	43 77	82 546	70,059 81,099	141,733 193,608
Other	1961: 1962:	-- --	-- --	34 4	3 2	-- 2/	-- 1	-- --	2/ --	-- 1	962 454	17,716 14,642
Total	1961: 1962:	1 23	1,028 1,605	33 50	691 890	2,455 6,198 22,310	631 6,203	67 60	172 238	902 2,191	203,366 224,025	652,248 754,336

1/ Included Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus in 1961. 2/ Less than \$500. -- = None, negligible, or not applicable.

Table 8.--United States agricultural imports from West Asia, by country, 1958-62

Country and year	Dried fruit	Nuts	Tobacco	Wool	Hides and skins	Animal hair	Sausage casings	Other agricultural	All agricultural	Nonagricultural	Total
-----1,000 dollars-----											
Aden											
1958	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	686	736	120	856
1959	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	314	326	112	438
1960	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	179	186	80	266
1961	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	88	112	126	238
1962	--	--	--	--	58	--	--	12	70	44	114
Bahrain											
1958	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,596	4,596
1959	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,257	1,257
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,916	2,916
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	929	929
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	646	646
Cyprus											
1958	--	--	553	120	--	--	--	55	728	4,215	4,943
1959	--	--	435	501	--	--	--	33	969	551	1,520
1960	--	--	505	266	--	--	--	45	816	1,589	2,405
1961	--	--	476	222	--	--	--	37	735	479	1,214
1962	--	--	285	372	--	--	--	38	695	106	801
Iran											
1958	481	3,138	--	2,497	6,329	11,658	352	978	25,433	17,974	43,407
1959	657	2,406	--	1,296	8,272	6,951	157	1,457	21,196	25,288	46,484
1960	982	2,316	--	577	6,811	9,234	98	1,735	21,753	30,894	52,647
1961	1,156	1,791	--	259	4,936	4,895	5	832	13,874	47,164	61,038
1962	991	2,916	2	152	5,609	3,964	18	1,387	15,039	42,322	57,361
Iraq											
1958	2,636	--	--	3,128	381	3	882	771	7,801	22,501	30,302
1959	2,543	--	--	8,107	319	3	552	725	12,249	21,123	33,372
1960	1,947	--	--	5,624	179	50	288	288	8,355	18,448	26,803
1961	2,012	--	--	5,245	9	21	267	516	8,047	21,017	29,064
1962	1,961	--	--	3,934	--	5	305	235	6,440	2,167	8,607
Israel											
1958	90	--	62	--	--	14	--	405	571	17,476	18,047
1959	113	--	--	--	--	57	--	503	673	26,960	27,633
1960	66	--	34	--	96	46	--	547	789	26,490	27,279
1961	158	--	4	--	80	--	--	582	824	31,711	32,535
1962	--	--	--	--	6	19	--	908	933	40,109	41,042
Jordan											
1958	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	31
1959	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	55
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	91	91
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	17	479	496
1962	--	1	--	--	6	--	--	--	7	68	75

Table 10.--Northern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1955-58, annual 1960 and 1961 1/

Country and year	Cotton	Wine	Fresh : : vege- : tables	Fruit	Oil & : oilseeds: : 2/	Feed : : grains	Coffee	Wheat & : wheat : : flour	Hides & : skins	Other : : agri. : : cultural	Total : : agri- : : exports	Percent : : total : : exports
												Percent
Algeria:												
1955-58 av.												
1960	1.1	207.5	23.5	45.7	5.3	3.2	--	20.8	6.6	22.4	336.1	459.0 : 73
1961	.3	212.7	22.9	31.0	4.4	3.1	--	8.5	8.3	8.7	299.9	397.3 : 75
	3/	189.5	17.0	33.5	3/	4.5	--	--	8.0	33.0	285.5	367.5 : 78
UAR (Egypt):												
1955-58 av.												
1960	316.0	--	13.0	3.3	3.8	4/ 20.2	--	--	--	17.0	373.3	438.3 : 85
1961	386.7	--	16.1	3.3	3.7	1/ 28.2	--	--	--	8.3	446.3	549.8 : 81
1962	300.2	--	16.8	3/	4.2	1/ 20.7	--	--	--	32.8	374.7	461.8 : 81
Ethiopia:												
1955-58 av.												
1960	--	--	.1	--	6.6	.5	42.1	--	6.1	6.8	62.2	66.6 : 93
1961	--	--	9.9	--	7.1	2.9	45.4	--	8.7	4.2	78.2	80.3 : 97
1962	--	--	3/	1.3	9.7	--	37.8	--	8.7	13.3	70.8	72.4 : 98
	--	--	.6	.9	4.4	--	42.8	--	9.9	14.3	72.9	78.5 : 93
Libya:												
1955-58 av.												
1960	--	--	--	3.0	1.8	--	--	--	.6	4.4	9.8	12.1 : 81
1961	--	--	--	.7	3.4	--	--	--	1.1	2.1	7.3	8.7 : 84
	--	--	--	.4	3.4	--	--	--	1.2	.6	5.6	18.3 : 31
Morocco:												
1955-58 av.												
1960	1.8	11.5	14.5	25.4	5.8	19.4	--	12.8	--	32.8	124.0	323.2 : 38
1961	1.2	11.9	37.3	37.5	7.0	9.1	--	9.9	--	7.8	121.7	354.2 : 34
1962	3/	11.3	30.8	42.5	3/	3.7	--	.3	--	18.4	107.0	342.5 : 31
	2.5	14.1	27.2	40.4	.7	2.0	--	6.4	--	21.5	114.8	348.3 : 33
Sudan:												
1955-58 av.												
1960	85.3	--	--	10.5	17.8	--	--	--	2.7	29.3	145.6	148.7 : 98
1961	95.2	--	1.1	--	33.8	8.7	--	--	2.9	30.5	172.2	181.0 : 95
	89.5	--	.7	--	39.7	5.9	--	--	3.0	29.5	168.3	178.5 : 94
Tunisia:												
1955-58 av.												
1960	--	16.4	.8	5.6	16.0	5/ 2.7	--	--	1.5	8.7	51.7	125.4 : 41
1961	--	17.3	--	6.5	13.7	4.1	--	12.4	--	--	54.0	119.6 : 45
	--	19.1	--	5.6	23.1	--	--	5.3	1.3	5.8	60.2	110.3 : 55
Total 6/												
1955-58 av.												
1960	404.2	235.4	51.9	93.5	57.1	46.0	42.1	33.6	17.5	121.4	1,102.7	1,573.3 : 70
1961	483.4	241.9	87.3	79.0	73.1	56.1	45.4	30.8	21.0	61.6	1,079.6	1,690.9 : 64
	389.7	219.9	65.3	83.3	80.1	34.8	37.8	5.6	22.2	133.4	1,072.1	1,551.3 : 69

1/ Also given for 1962 where available. 2/ Includes olive oil, cottonseed oil and oilseeds. 3/ If any, not listed separately.

4/ Includes rice exports. 5/ Data for 1954. 6/ Total for the 7 listed countries. -- = None, negligible, or not applicable.

Table 11.--Northern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1955-58, annual 1960 and 1961^{1/}

Country and year	Wheat & wheat flour	Sugar	Dairy products	Tea	Oil & oilseeds	Meat	Coffee	Tobacco	Vegetables	Others	Total	Total agri-cultural imports	Percent of total imports
													Percent
Algeria													
1955-58 av.													
1960	5.2	38.2	27.4	3.6	16.3	15.7	21.7	3.2	2.2	44.9	178.4	907.9	20
1961	44.7	39.0	40.0	2.9	31.8	27.8	18.8	3.8	14.8	38.3	261.9	1,274.5	21
	36.8	36.4	40.7	2/	30.2	14.5	16.6	2/	8.7	36.3	220.2	1,024.0	22
UAR (Egypt)													
1955-58 av.													
1960	40.5	1.4	2.5	22.2	8.1	2.2	4.4	14.9	3.5	50.9	150.6	473.7	32
1961	75.9	1.7	4.6	22.0	2.7	3.1	1.4	14.5	2.0	35.9	163.8	646.0	25
	78.1	6.7	2/	24.0	2/	2/	4.0	14.4	2/	38.4	165.6	683.3	24
Ethiopia													
1955-58 av.													
1960	.4	.9	.4	.4	--	--	--	--	.3	2.6	5.0	67.5	7
1961	.6	.3	.7	.6	.2	--	--	--	--	7.4	9.8	84.3	12
1962	.8	.3	.9	.7	.2	--	--	--	--	6.3	9.2	91.9	10
	.9	.4	.7	.7	.3	--	--	--	--	4.1	7.1	102.8	7
Libya													
1955-58 av.													
1960	3.6	2.1	.8	3.1	.4	--	.2	--	--	4.6	14.8	65.7	23
1961	5.7	1.8	1.5	3.3	1.2	.5	.2	--	.5	4.0	18.7	169.1	11
	4.6	2.4	1.6	4.0	1.9	.6	.3	.3	.9	4.1	20.7	149.2	14
Morocco													
1955-58 av.													
1960	1.9	37.7	10.9	18.2	10.5	--	4.9	1.7	2.0	15.0	102.8	421.0	24
1961	13.5	24.1	8.4	9.9	11.1	--	4.2	1.2	1.9	5.2	79.5	412.3	19
1962	23.3	36.5	5.6	11.2	3.7	--	2.9	1.7	2/	8.9	93.8	445.7	21
	23.5	25.1	7.6	10.9	9.9	--	3.6	2.0	4.2	10.1	96.9	425.0	23
Sudan													
1955-58 av.													
1960	4.4	12.8	--	7.4	--	--	5.0	--	--	6.5	36.1	161.6	22
1961	4.7	10.5	--	5.7	--	--	2.7	--	.9	2.5	27.0	180.0	15
	6.3	11.6	--	10.2	--	--	3.4	--	1.6	3.4	36.5	237.8	15
Tunisia													
1955-58 av.													
1960	2.2	10.5	3.7	4.1	2.5	--	1.5	1.3	--	17.4	43.2	170.1	25
1961	10.8	7.4	2.8	4.1	--	--	1.2	1.8	.8	1.5	30.4	190.6	16
	26.9	6.5	3.2	4.4	2/	--	1.2	1.1	2/	16.7	60.0	210.6	28
Total 2/													
1955-58 av.													
1960	58.2	103.6	45.7	59.0	37.8	17.9	37.7	21.1	8.0	141.9	530.9	2,267.5	23
1961	155.9	84.8	58.0	48.5	47.0	31.4	28.5	21.3	20.9	94.8	591.1	2,956.8	20
	176.8	100.4	52.0	54.5	36.0	15.1	28.4	17.5	11.2	114.1	606.0	2,842.5	21

^{1/} Also given for 1962 where available.

^{2/} If any, not listed separately.

-- = None, negligible, or not applicable.

^{3/} Total of the 7 listed countries.

Table 12.--United States agricultural exports to Northern Africa, by country, 1958-62 - Continued

Country and year	:wheat & : : wheat : : flour :	: Barley : : grain : : & prep. :	: Other : : grain : : & prep. :	: Tallow : : grain : : & prep. :	: Cotton : : grain : : & prep. :	: Tobacco : : grain : : & prep. :	: Veg. : : oil & : : fats :	: Oilseeds : : products : : cultural :	: Dairy : : products : : cultural :	: Other : : agri- : : cultural :	: Total : : agri- : : cultural :	: Non- : : agri- : : cultural :	: Total : : exports : : cultural :	
							1,000 dollars							
Sudan	1958 : 1959 : 1960 : 1961 : 1962 :	-- : -- : -- : -- : 3,484 :	-- : -- : -- : -- : -- :	-- : 49 : 291 : 64 : 138 :	-- : -- : -- : -- : -- :	-- : -- : -- : -- : -- :	-- : -- : -- : -- : -- :	-- : 35 : -- : 8 : 12 :	-- : 3 : 4 : 11 : 18 :	4 : 3 : 25 : 20 : 58 :	7 : 90 : 320 : 103 : 3,710 :	2,137 : 2,136 : 6,227 : 11,495 : 9,187 :	2,144 : 2,226 : 6,547 : 11,598 : 12,897 :	
Tunisia	1958 : 1959 : 1960 : 1961 : 1962 :	2,549 : 4,356 : 10,237 : 25,934 : 24,960 :	-- : -- : 223 : 2,333 : 2,032 :	-- : -- : 608 : 2,937 : 1,507 :	-- : -- : -- : -- : -- :	-- : -- : -- : -- : -- :	341 : 56 : 265 : 34 : 374 :	-- : -- : -- : -- : 2,273 :	-- : -- : -- : -- : -- :	1,029 : 399 : 324 : 512 : 1,730 :	15 : 19 : 24 : 269 : 359 :	3,934 : 4,830 : 11,681 : 32,019 : 33,235 :	2,549 : 4,452 : 9,569 : 7,493 : 12,621 :	6,483 : 9,282 : 21,250 : 39,512 : 45,856 :
Total	1958 : 1959 : 1960 : 1961 : 1962 :	6,987 : 57,987 : 91,943 : 150,386 : 175,868 :	-- : 1,147 : 2,081 : 12,463 : 8,347 :	493 : 13,023 : 6,592 : 11,653 : 22,794 :	7,391 : 5,788 : 6,262 : 5,616 : 8,097 :	1,927 : 1,100 : 3,903 : 3,000 : 3,724 :	6,446 : 10,987 : 9,256 : 1,527 : 9,423 :	3,079 : 7,821 : 10,388 : 10,564 : 30,365 :	561 : 2,843 : 1,372 : 1,065 : 1,515 :	3,286 : 3,571 : 2,845 : 5,569 : 8,392 :	2,093 : 3,346 : 2,622 : 6,349 : 13,056 :	32,263 : 107,613 : 137,264 : 208,192 : 281,581 :	130,866 : 117,897 : 149,861 : 154,153 : 186,386 :	163,129 : 225,510 : 287,125 : 362,345 : 467,967 :

1/ Includes significant identifiable shipments under food for relief or charity.

2/ Includes data for former British and Italian Somaliland.

-- = None, negligible, or not applicable.

Table 13.--United States agricultural imports from Northern Africa, by country, 1958-62 -- Continued

Country and year	Coffee	Cotton	Hides & skins	Olives and olive oil	Wool and animal hair	Drugs, spices & herbs	Beeswax	Sesame seed	Other agric.	Total agric.	Nonagric.	Total imports
Somali Rep. 2/												
1958	--	--	491	--	--	--	--	--	--	491	192	683
1959	--	--	641	--	--	--	--	--	--	641	87	735
1960	--	--	407	--	--	--	--	--	156	563	352	915
1961	--	--	206	--	--	--	--	--	--	206	230	436
1962	--	--	257	--	--	--	--	--	54	311	345	656
Sudan												
1958	--	111	778	--	--	--	10	--	51	950	3,169	4,119
1959	--	210	671	--	--	--	11	1	75	971	3,913	4,914
1960	--	8	770	--	--	106	8	25	9	926	4,152	5,078
1961	--	4	618	--	--	28	--	195	4	849	3,475	4,324
1962	--	490	540	--	--	12	--	--	--	1,042	3,300	4,342
Tunisia												
1958	--	--	12	2,831	--	--	--	--	37	2,880	349	3,229
1959	--	--	12	2,392	--	--	--	--	2	2,406	197	2,603
1960	--	--	--	244	--	--	--	--	1	245	423	668
1961	--	--	--	568	--	--	--	--	5	573	84	657
1962	--	--	--	1,118	--	--	--	--	16	1,134	276	1,410
Total	25,581	13,368	3,920	3,127	--	316	389	21	2,639	49,361	11,258	60,619
1959	12,056	11,678	5,172	2,978	144	782	354	2	1,854	35,020	15,164	50,184
1960	25,193	12,919	2,649	451	834	746	426	79	1,573	44,870	25,840	70,710
1961	29,601	14,408	2,009	825	836	619	377	215	1,800	50,690	20,149	70,839
1962	27,113	12,304	2,409	1,367	467	916	417	76	2,170	47,239	39,933	87,172

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Includes data for former British and Italian Somaliland.

-- = None, negligible, or not applicable.

Table 14.--Southern Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958/59-1961/62, annual 1962/63 and 1963/64

Country and year	Corn	Rice,	Sorghum:	Sweet-:	Cassava	Sugar,	Peanuts:	Palm	Cotton:	Tobacco:	Coffee:	Cocoa:	Rubber:	Bananas
		and	potato:	toes:		raw	(unsh.):	kernels:	oil:		beans:			plantains
							-1,000	metric tons						
Angola														
1958/59-1961/62 av.	326	24	66	13	888	62	21	12	38	6	2	132	1	--
1962/63	380	21	75	25	850	63	25	12	36	7	2	186	1	--
1963/64	390	21	80	30	900	63	25	12	41	7	2	168	1	--
Cameroun														
1958/59-1961/62 av.	177	10	222	310	905	--	72	23	36	10	2	41	73	4
1962/63	182	10	218	315	930	--	75	20	36	15	2	52	77	4
1963/64	184	10	220	318	940	--	75	20	36	14	2	60	75	4
Congo (Leopoldville)														
1958/59-1961/62 av.	276	100	48	286	6,678	29	150	146	230	39	2	63	5	37
1962/63	205	75	41	255	6,150	32	125	122	204	16	1	66	6	36
1963/64	210	100	42	270	6,300	36	130	135	204	16	1	66	6	36
Dahomey														
1958/59-1961/62 av.	193	2	65	17	936	--	27	54	35	1	1	1	--	--
1962/63	222	1	68	61	1,094	--	28	37	39	2	1	1	--	--
1963/64	230	1	70	40	1,000	--	30	40	40	2	1	1	--	--
Ghana														
1958/59-1961/62 av.	205	30	187	--	697	--	44	12	21	--	1	2	359	--
1962/63	250	68	160	--	950	--	50	14	25	--	4	2	429	--
1963/64	265	72	170	--	997	--	51	15	26	--	4	2	405	--
Guinea														
1958/59-1961/62 av.	58	314	125	121	338	--	26	21	10	--	--	12	--	57
1962/63	63	325	134	130	355	--	20	20	11	--	--	13	--	60
1963/64	65	320	138	135	365	--	20	20	11	--	--	14	--	61
Ivory Coast														
1958/59-1961/62 av.	132	133	71	45	782	--	22	15	18	2	2	149	73	--
1962/63	145	163	72	47	800	--	24	15	21	2	2	201	102	--
1963/64	150	166	74	48	820	--	24	15	21	2	2	204	95	--
Kenya														
1958/59-1961/62 av.	1,162	12	139	--	192	30	2	--	--	3	1	29	--	--
1962/63	1,397	12	120	--	200	35	2	--	--	3	1	38	--	--
1963/64	1,400	12	120	--	200	37	2	--	--	3	1	39	--	--
Liberia														
1958/59-1961/62 av.	11	136	--	8	200	4	3	14	12	--	--	1	1	44
1962/63	11	135	--	8	203	4	3	7	11	--	--	2	1	44
1963/64	11	135	--	8	206	4	3	7	11	--	--	2	1	41

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--Southern Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country
average 1958/59-1961/62, annual 1962/63 and 1963/64 --Continued

[illegible]

Tanganyika															
1958/59-1961/62 av.	538	87	972	212	810	30	32	--	--	33	3	26	--	--	687
1962/63	508	100	1,000	225	1,050	43	25	--	--	38	2	28	--	--	750
1963/64 ^{1/}	520	120	1,050	250	1,100	45	25	--	--	48	3	29	--	--	775
Togo															
1958/59-1961/62 av.	52	10	90	7	544	--	11	13	2	3	--	10	10	--	--
1962/63	56	13	62	8	545	--	15	13	3	3	--	11	11	--	--
1963/64 ^{1/}	54	13	64	8	560	--	15	13	3	3	--	8	9	--	--
Uganda															
1958/59-1961/62 av.	225	--	608	2,274	1,475	94	168	--	--	60	2	110	--	--	5,380
1962/63	305	--	675	2,200	1,600	112	181	--	--	65	2	150	--	--	5,800
1963/64 ^{1/}	310	--	700	2,250	1,650	122	185	--	--	70	2	156	--	--	5,850
Upper Volta															
1958/59-1961/62 av.	55	18	548	20	30	--	49	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
1962/63	78	19	570	21	31	--	54	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--
1963/64 ^{1/}	59	20	580	22	30	--	54	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Total ^{3/}															
1958/59-1961/62 av.	10,686	2,941	8,755	4,820	29,245	1,405	3,185	805	931	219	176	663	694	138	15,259
1962/63	12,866	3,169	9,182	4,721	30,016	1,668	3,743	679	861	242	175	838	809	144	15,640
1963/64 ^{1/}	13,036	3,284	9,384	4,839	30,686	1,862	3,608	708	881	255	219	824	771	142	15,911

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Production figures of previous year used, for purpose of computing total.

^{3/} Total for the 22 listed countries. Does not include data for other countries of Southern Africa.

-- = None, negligible, or not applicable.

Table 15.--Southern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1955-58 1/, annual 1960 and 1961

Country and year	Cocoa	Coffee	Peanuts and products	Oil palm products	Other oil bearing products	Cotton	Fruit, fresh and preserved	Tobacco	Rubber	Sugar	Sisal	Hides and skins	Tea	Corn	Meat	Other agricultural exports	Total agricultural exports	Total exports	Percent agricultural exports of total
Angola																			
1955-58 av.	--	51.5	1.0	3.0	.4	3.5	--	.1	--	3.1	6.8	.3	--	4.7	--	5.0	79.4	114.7	69
1960	--	44.1	1.1	3.3	1.6	5.1	--	.3	--	4.3	13.1	--	--	5.8	--	6.0	84.7	124.5	68
1961	--	48.8	.7	3.6	1.0	2.6	.1	.6	--	3.5	11.0	--	--	7.8	1.0	3.7	84.4	135.2	62
1962	--	64.8	.6	3.7	.5	3.4	--	.6	--	3.5	14.2	.4	--	5.3	.7	6.8	104.5	146.3	71
Cameroon																			
1955-58 av.	37.2	16.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	4.1	6.5	.9	2.1	--	--	2/.5	--	--	--	4.6	77.4	88.8	87
1960	32.8	18.7	.6	2.3	--	4.2	4.0	.5	2.6	--	--	.4	--	--	.2	2.0	68.3	97.0	70
1961	28.8	20.8	1.6	1.7	--	5.9	3.5	.6	2.7	--	--	.5	--	--	.6	2.2	68.9	98.0	70
1962	30.1	21.1	1.3	1.6	.5	6.8	3.6	.7	2.1	--	--	.6	--	--	.2	1.2	69.8	103.2	68
Central African Republic																			
1957-58 av.	--	3.6	.7	.1	.2	8.5	--	.1	.2	--	.2	.1	--	--	--	--	13.7	16.2	85
1960	--	3.5	.4	.2	.2	6.2	--	.1	.4	--	.1	.1	--	--	--	.3	11.5	13.9	83
1961	--	3.9	.3	.1	.1	6.2	--	.2	.3	--	.1	.1	--	--	--	.5	11.8	13.7	86
1962	--	4.2	.4	.1	.2	4.6	--	.1	.4	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.3	10.4	14.2	73
Chad																			
1957-59 av.	--	--	.2	--	--	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	.7	1.6	19.1	19.9	96
1960	--	--	.2	--	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	.9	--	--	.8	1.9	12.1	13.3	91
1961	--	--	--	--	--	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	1.3	1.3	20.7	21.4	97
1962	--	--	.1	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	.7	2.1	15.1	16.5	92
Congo, (Leopoldville), Rwanda and Burundi																			
1955-58 av.	3.0	50.0	2.4	51.2	3.5	29.1	1.5	--	18.5	--	--	--	.9	2/2.5	--	6.3	169.4	473.9	36
1959	2.9	61.5	2.2	65.4	2.8	27.4	1.2	--	22.3	--	--	.6	2.5	.4	--	8.5	197.7	495.8	40
1962 (only the Congo)	2.3	13.6	--	39.5	1.0	4.8	.9	--	20.0	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	2.0	86.0	120.6	71
Ghana																			
1955-58 av.	160.9	.5	--	1.0	.5	--	2/.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	164.9	263.4	63
1960	188.9	.9	--	.4	.5	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	195.7	320.3	61
1961	198.0	.6	--	.2	.5	--	.6	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	4.8	205.0	316.9	65
1962	198.1	1.2	--	.2	.7	--	.7	--	.1	--	--	.1	--	--	--	4.2	205.3	322.1	64
Guinea																			
1955-58 av.	--	8.2	2/.2	2.6	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--	2/.2	--	--	--	.3	19.1	27.1	70
1960	--	8.6	.5	3.7	.2	--	8.6	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	.1	22.1	58.3	38

Table 15.--Southern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58 1/, annual 1960 and 1961 - continued

Country and year	Cocoa	Coffee	Peanuts and products	Oil palm products	Other oil bearing products	Cotton	Fruit, fresh and preserved	Tobacco	Rubber	Sugar	Sisal	Hides and skins	Tea	Corn	Meat	Other agricultural exports	Total agricultural exports	Total exports	Percent agricultural of total
										Million dollars									Percent
Sierra Leone																			
1955-58 av.	1.8	2.0	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9	12.5	37.5	33
1960	1.9	1.8	--	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	13.5	72.6	19
1961	1.3	1.7	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	11.3	70.5	16
1962	2.1	.9	--	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	11.3	46.6	24
South Africa, Rep. of																			
1955-58 av.	--	.2	14.7	--	2.0	.8	86.9	.6	--	16.8	--	34.3	--	47.1	6.7	4/214.2	424.3	1,016.3	42
1960	--	--	14.1	--	1.1	.5	96.2	2.9	--	21.6	--	35.3	--	28.6	6.5	5/189.3	396.1	1,105.1	36
1961	--	--	18.8	--	1.6	--	106.0	3.6	--	25.1	--	34.1	--	58.4	9.4	6/218.8	475.8	1,194.0	40
Tanganyika																			
1955-58 av.	--	21.7	2/3.0	--	2/5.9	18.8	--	1.2	--	--	28.4	3.6	1.6	2.3	2/4.0	10.0	100.5	119.4	84
1960	--	20.5	3.0	--	6.5	24.7	--	1.3	--	--	43.3	5.1	3.4	3.2	5.4	18.5	134.9	160.1	84
1961	--	18.9	--	--	7.1	19.0	--	1.4	--	--	39.3	4.6	3.7	--	5.9	15.4	115.3	148.7	78
1962	--	18.4	1.1	--	4.9	20.7	--	.4	--	--	44.1	4.0	4.6	--	6.6	16.8	121.6	150.2	81
Togo																			
1955-58 av.	5.8	4.0	.7	1.4	.8	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	15.4	15.5	99
1960	5.6	2.6	.3	2.0	.9	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	14.3	14.5	99
1961	5.2	5.0	.6	1.2	.9	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	15.9	18.7	85
1962	4.8	5.8	.3	1.1	.5	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	13.9	17.2	81
Uganda																			
1955-58 av.	--	54.9	2/1.0	--	2/3.4	49.9	--	.8	--	2.7	.1	2.1	2.9	.3	--	5.8	123.9	138.2	90
1960	--	47.6	1.6	--	7.9	41.9	--	2.1	--	4.1	--	3.2	4.3	--	--	2.9	115.6	135.2	86
1961	--	39.1	1.5	--	.5	46.8	--	.5	--	4.5	.1	2.3	4.5	--	.5	9.6	109.9	128.9	85
1962	--	56.5	1.0	--	1.0	23.1	--	1.0	--	4.6	.1	3.2	5.9	.2	.5	6.7	103.8	125.1	83
Other																			
1955-58 av. 1/	6.5	1.4	17.8	13.5	4.9	.7	.2	.2	--	86.1	--	.1	.3	--	--	20.6	152.3	214.5	71
1960	7.5	1.5	11.2	10.0	5.4	.4	.2	.1	--	65.6	--	.2	.3	--	--	21.2	123.6	207.8	59
1961	7.0	2.2	16.1	11.3	5.1	.8	.4	.4	--	86.3	--	.1	1.0	--	.3	19.3	150.3	234.8	64
Total																			
1955-58 av. 1/	331.4	363.9	247.8	177.3	41.7	171.5	115.5	85.6	68.6	121.3	45.7	60.9	29.7	62.8	18.8	352.0	2294.5	3929.2	58
1960 7/	378.4	342.9	229.6	212.6	49.4	161.4	126.0	114.1	104.3	110.9	75.5	71.2	40.9	39.6	30.6	339.1	2429.5	4483.4	54
1961 8/	377.6	346.0	267.4	189.9	48.5	184.6	133.4	128.2	81.7	135.0	70.0	64.8	45.1	82.4	39.7	368.4	2562.7	4650.4	55

1/ Less than a 4-year average for some countries. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes only major agricultural commodities.

4/ Includes wool exports of \$161.4 million. 5/ Includes wool exports of \$135.3 million. 6/ Includes wool exports of \$152.9 million.

7/ Includes 1959 exports where 1960 data were unavailable. 8/ Includes 1960 exports where 1961 data were unavailable or 1959 exports where both 1960 and 1961 were unavailable. -- = None, negligible or not applicable.

Table 16.--Southern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58/1, annual 1960 and 1961

Country and year	Beer & wine	Sugar	Wheat and wheat flour	Rice	Other grains	Dairy products	Meat & meat preparations	Fruits and vegetables	Tea	Tobacco	Olseeds & products	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports	Percent agri-cultural of total
															Per-cent
															Million dollars
Angola															
1955-58 av.	11.2	--	1.6	--	.1	1.8	--	.6	--	.2	1.5	3.1	20.1	114.5	18
1960	13.6	--	1.9	--	.1	2.7	.3	.8	--	.1	1.7	3.3	24.5	128.1	19
1961	11.5	--	2.5	.2	.4	2.6	.1	.5	--	.3	2.1	4.3	24.5	114.1	21
1962	10.8	--	2.7	2/2	--	2.2	.4	.9	--	.3	2.2	2.3	22.0	135.5	16
Cameroon															
1955-58 av.	3.3	1.1	2.4	.8	--	.8	--	.4	--	--	--	--	3/8.8	99.3	9
1960	.1	1.2	2.1	1.1	.2	1.0	.9	1.0	--	.7	--	1.9	10.2	84.5	12
1961	.2	1.2	2.5	1.1	--	1.0	.7	1.2	--	.9	--	2.1	10.9	96.1	11
1962	4.9	1.5	2.4	1.6	.7	1.1	.7	1.1	--	1.2	--	1.4	16.6	101.4	16
Central African Republic															
1957-58 av.	.4	.3	.2	--	.1	.3	.2	.2	.1	--	--	.5	2.3	18.9	12
1960	.4	--	.4	--	.1	.4	.3	.2	.1	--	--	.3	2.2	20.1	11
1961	.4	--	.5	--	.1	.2	.3	.3	.2	--	--	.3	2.3	22.3	10
1962	.7	--	.5	--	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	--	--	.5	3.2	25.2	13
Chad															
1957-59 av.	.9	2.0	.5	.1	.1	.2	.2	.4	.8	--	--	.4	5.6	26.6	21
1960	1.1	.2	.5	.1	.1	.3	.2	.4	1.0	--	--	.7	4.6	25.3	18
1961	.7	.1	.5	.1	--	.3	.2	.4	1.1	--	--	.7	4.1	25.3	16
1962	1.5	.1	.5	.1	.1	.4	.2	.5	.7	.3	--	.8	5.2	29.1	18
Congo (Leopoldville), Rwanda and Burundi															
1955-58 av.	3.0	1.7	4.8	--	3.0	5.8	6.8	3.4	--	3.1	--	6.6	38.2	387.1	10
1959	1.9	.7	5.4	--	4.1	6.6	5.3	5.3	--	2.1	--	4.2	35.6	299.9	12
1962 (only the Congo)	1.5	.9	6.2	5.4	3.2	4.5	5.3	2.4	.3	1.7	.1	2.4	33.9	170.8	20
Ghana															
1955-58 av.	4.5	5.7	6.7	2.1	.5	3.5	4.4	.9	--	1.2	--	11.5	41.0	250.5	16
1960	5.2	8.0	8.5	4.6	.9	4.7	4.6	3.7	--	2.5	--	15.1	57.8	362.1	16
1961	4.7	8.4	9.3	7.0	1.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	--	2.5	1.2	18.1	69.2	399.9	17
1962	1.5	7.8	8.0	10.5	2.2	5.0	4.0	6.3	.2	1.6	--	14.1	61.2	333.5	18
Guinea															
1955-58 av.	1.3	1.3	.6	1.2	--	.4	--	.7	--	--	--	1.2	6.7	46.4	14
1960	1.0	1.6	.4	1.7	--	.8	--	.8	--	--	--	.4	6.7	49.8	13
Ivory Coast															
1955-58 av.	3.3	2.9	1.8	2.5	.4	1.8	.6	2/2.0	--	--	.1	1.1	16.5	106.5	15
1960	2.4	3.8	.7	3.5	.4	2.4	.9	2.1	--	--	.5	2.0	18.7	120.0	16
1961	3.5	4.7	.8	4.1	.4	3.3	1.1	1.7	.2	.3	.6	3.2	23.9	153.9	16
1962	4.5	4.4	.6	5.7	.8	2.7	1.2	3.0	.1	.3	.6	1.2	25.1	139.9	18

See footnotes at end of table

Table 16.--Southern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58^{1/}, annual 1960 and 1961 - Continued

Country and year	Beer & wine	Sugar	Wheat and wheat flour	Rice	Other grains	Dairy products	Meat & meat preparations	Fruits and vegetables	Tea	Tobacco	Oilseeds & products	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports	Percent of total agricultural
															Per- cent
Kenya															
1955-58 av.															
1960	.8	6.1	1.1	1.1	.7	1.0	--	2.8	--	2.2	2.6	5.5	23.9	238.8	10
1961	.7	7.3	.2	1.2	.8	1.2	--	3.3	--	3.3	4.2	7.2	29.4	271.5	11
1962	.8	7.1	1.1	.9	8.0	1.2	--	3.0	1.3	2.4	4.1	4.2	34.1	248.3	14
	.6	7.4	4.6	1.0	6.5	2.3	.6	1.4	.3	1.2	2.0	9.3	37.2	276.1	13
Liberia															
1955-58 av.	.9	.1	.1	1.4	.3	.4	.5	.5	--	.2	--	.5	4.9	29.7	16
1960	1.1	.3	.3	3.1	.4	.7	.9	.7	--	.3	--	1.1	8.9	69.2	13
1961	2.1	.4	.4	3.2	.5	.9	1.4	1.0	--	.5	--	1.3	11.7	90.7	13
Malagasy Republic															
1955-58 av.															
1960	6.1	.4	2.3	2/.6	--	2.2	--	4/.3	--	4/.5	4/1.4	1.9	15.7	129.8	12
1961	4.1	.6	2.2	2.3	.8	3.0	.4	.4	--	.5	1.4	2.3	18.0	111.6	16
1962	4.0	--	2.2	--	.5	2.4	.4	.4	--	.7	1.7	2.2	14.5	103.4	14
	5.3	--	2.2	--	.9	2.7	.5	.7	--	.5	.1	3.3	16.2	121.5	13
Mozambique															
1955-58 av.															
1960	5.6	--	1.8	--	.8	1.9	.6	.7	--	.1	.6	2.7	14.8	105.6	14
1961	7.5	--	2.1	--	.9	2.4	.8	1.2	--	.3	.7	3.5	19.4	126.5	15
1962	7.7	--	2.5	--	.2	2.4	.2	.6	--	.2	.2	3.9	17.9	127.0	14
Niger															
1955-57 av.	.4	.7	.1	.1	--	.1	--	2/.4	--	--	--	--	3/1.8	9.3	19
1960	--	1.3	.2	.5	--	.1	--	.6	--	--	--	--	3/2.7	13.9	19
1961	--	1.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	--	.7	--	--	3.1	14.9	21
1962	1.3	1.5	.7	.2	.2	.3	.1	.8	.1	.2	--	1.8	7.2	27.5	26
Nigeria															
1955-58 av.															
1960	9.1	8.0	5.8	.2	.5	3.8	1.2	1.2	--	4.3	--	5.2	39.3	425.7	9
1961	11.5	10.7	8.8	.4	1.0	7.9	2.2	3.7	--	3.3	--	6.2	55.7	604.5	9
1962	11.6	9.8	9.0	.2	1.1	7.9	1.9	3.3	1.0	3.6	--	6.9	56.3	614.7	9
	8.6	10.5	12.6	.4	.4	8.7	1.5	4.1	.4	3.3	.1	5.2	55.8	568.4	10
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of.															
1955-58 av.															
1960	.8	6.5	5.1	--	2/3.0	3.7	2/1.0	3.8	--	--	1.1	14.6	39.6	430.6	9
1961	.7	7.1	6.4	--	3.4	3.2	1.1	4.1	--	--	1.2	17.7	44.9	439.1	10
1962	--	5.1	7.1	--	1.1	1.7	2.4	3.9	.7	--	1.1	8.9	32.0	434.0	7
	.6	4.3	6.1	.2	1.6	2.2	.9	4.1	.7	.3	1.3	16.8	39.1	400.4	10

Senegal, Mali, Mauritania:													
1955-57 av.	3.2	13.8	9.1	11.7	3.2	3.5	1.4	5.7	1.9	.4	--	4.5	58.4
1960	2.5	12.8	4.7	7.3	5.0	4.2	1.0	6.7	2.9	--	--	3.6	50.7
1961	2.1	9.9	7.2	10.9	2.0	5.2	1.0	6.9	2.8	--	--	1.8	49.8
Sierra Leone													
1955-58 av.	3.3	1.3	1.2	3.6	.1	.7	.4	.6	--	.8	.3	2.0	14.3
1960	2.5	1.9	1.4	3.5	.3	1.2	.3	1.4	--	.9	.4	1.0	14.8
1961	2.6	2.6	1.5	.6	.4	1.4	.6	1.1	--	.7	.5	1.4	13.4
1962	2.1	2.2	2.0	3.8	.2	1.4	.7	1.4	.1	1.1	--	2.5	17.5
South Africa, Rep. of													
1955-58 av.	--	--	6.0	4.0	2/1.0	.6	6.7	2.5	18.9	3.4	4.9	53.1	101.1
1960	--	--	11.5	5.9	1.4	1.7	7.8	2.5	19.5	2.0	4.7	53.7	110.7
1961	.8	--	6.2	6.7	.6	.3	1.9	4.1	19.4	1.9	3.2	77.0	122.1
Tanganyika													
1955-58 av.	1.7	2.9	2.0	--	.5	1.7	2/.5	.9	--	.1	.9	2.6	13.8
1960	1.5	2.4	2.7	--	.9	2.2	.6	1.1	--	--	1.7	2.4	15.5
1961	1.8	2.6	.6	--	7.7	2.4	.9	.9	1.4	--	1.1	1.7	21.1
1962	1.6	2.0	.6	--	1.9	2.0	1.1	.6	1.6	.2	.7	2.5	14.8
Togo													
1955-58 av.	.7	.5	.3	.3	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	3/.5	3/2.4
1960	.6	.6	.2	.3	--	.2	--	.2	--	--	--	.2	2.3
1961	.7	.6	.2	.4	--	.2	--	.4	--	.1	.1	.7	3.4
1962	1.6	1.0	.5	.5	.3	.3	.2	.4	--	.1	.1	.6	5.6
Uganda													
1955-58 av.	.9	.4	1.1	1.0	.1	2.0	2/.4	.6	--	.6	.5	2.2	9.8
1960	.4	2/.4	2.0	.5	.5	2.1	.4	.6	--	.2	1.7	1.5	10.3
1961	.5	--	1.5	.5	.4	2.3	.5	--	.2	.5	1.0	1.5	8.9
1962	.4	.3	1.4	.6	1.4	2.5	.5	.6	.4	.3	.5	1.7	10.6
Other													
1955-58 av. 1/	7.7	3.2	5.6	16.5	2.3	4.0	2.3	3.3	.2	1.5	1.8	12.1	60.5
19605/	10.0	4.0	5.8	13.5	3.4	4.8	4.3	4.1	.2	2.0	2.7	12.2	67.0
1961	10.1	5.0	6.8	17.0	4.3	6.2	3.9	7.7	.4	1.5	3.2	8.7	74.8
Total													
1955-58 av. 1/	69.1	58.9	60.2	47.2	16.7	40.3	27.2	31.9	21.9	18.6	15.7	131.8	539.5
19605/	68.8	64.9	68.4	49.5	24.7	53.8	32.3	44.9	23.7	18.2	20.9	140.5	610.6
19615/	68.7	61.0	68.5	54.8	33.8	54.8	28.3	49.2	28.7	18.9	20.1	153.5	640.3

1/ Less than a 4-year average for some countries. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes only major agricultural commodities.

4/ Three-year average. 5/ Includes 1959 imports where 1960 data were unavailable.

6/ Includes 1960 imports where 1961 data were unavailable or 1959 exports where both 1960 and 1961 were unavailable.

-- = None, negligible, or not applicable.

Liberia	1958	1,680	180	100	--	--	39	--	976	2,975	50,463	53,438
	1959	2,336	220	119	--	39	40	--	1,165	3,919	83,704	87,623
	1960	1,980	220	120	--	--	53	--	1,502	3,875	32,179	36,054
	1961	2,437	359	210	--	--	167	--	1,515	4,688	44,920	49,608
	1962	3,778	455	460	--	--	164	--	2,108	6,965	43,999	50,964
Malagasy Republic	1958	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	2,832	2,834
	1959	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	24	47	2,729	2,776
	1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	2,489	2,491
	1961	--	45	--	--	14	--	--	17	76	1,819	1,895
	1962	--	27	49	--	112	--	--	66	254	2,504	2,758
Mauritius	1958	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	80	1,195	1,275
	1959	--	--	--	--	116	9	--	1	126	852	978
	1960	--	--	--	--	69	3	--	11	83	987	1,070
	1961	--	--	--	--	111	--	--	8	119	617	736
	1962	10	--	--	--	158	52	--	6	226	826	1,052
Mozambique	1958	--	1,335	19	--	28	18	112	28	1,510	8,066	9,606
	1959	9	955	20	--	31	38	10	44	1,107	6,401	7,508
	1960	26	1,400	13	--	30	27	--	68	1,564	8,266	9,830
	1961	89	2,134	16	--	19	52	5	134	2,449	7,545	9,994
	1962	52	1,271	15	--	35	32	1	228	1,634	5,947	7,581
Nigeria	1958	--	4,581	--	--	3,119	--	7	34	7,741	15,250	22,991
	1959	59	5,022	8	--	2,597	2	86	105	7,879	10,027	17,906
	1960	210	5,525	25	--	2,336	9	59	475	8,639	16,868	25,507
	1961	110	4,208	60	--	2,528	82	32	361	7,381	19,294	26,675
	1962	255	3,228	55	--	2,521	79	66	424	6,628	26,684	33,312
Portuguese West Africa (less Angola)	1958	--	44	--	--	--	--	--	5	49	746	795
	1959	--	38	--	--	4	--	--	17	59	744	803
	1960	5	78	--	--	2	--	--	6	91	879	970
	1961	--	102	--	--	13	--	--	5	120	298	418
	1962	--	140	--	--	32	--	--	7	179	179	358
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of	1958	--	74	--	236	--	16	4	92	422	11,245	11,667
	1959	--	45	6	322	--	39	56	138	606	9,633	10,239
	1960	--	1	46	115	--	21	134	254	571	14,030	14,601
	1961	--	167	37	--	--	48	48	301	601	12,907	13,508
	1962	--	66	56	173	--	58	24	238	615	12,954	13,569

